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MORATORIUM EXTENSION DECISION DUE SHORTLY

LD060901 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- "Many statesmen and political figures of foreign countries have addressed and are addressing the Soviet Government in connection with the question of an extension of the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear tests.

"This question will be considered with due regard for these addresses and for how much, in our evaluation, the United States is seriously prepared to negotiate an end to nuclear tests", stated Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. He spoke at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In answer to the question when a decision on this matter will be announced, Mikhail Kapitsa stated that that would be done "within the next few days".

REAGAN REPORT ON ARMS TALKS DEFIES 'LOGIC'

LD060939 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 6 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

President Reagan has sent a report to Congress, whose contents became known on Tuesday, claiming, in defiance of elementary logic, that in order to facilitate success at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons it is needed to press on with America's "Strategic modernization program" and the "star wars" effort.

The report also reaffirmed the U.S. unilateral renunciation of the SALT-1 Interim Agreement and the SALT-2 treaty. The refusal to comply with these documents was motivated by allegations that the Soviet Union had been violating SALT-2, while the United States had been observing it scrupulously and that SALT-2 in general had only "codified a very major arms buildup".

The report has been sent to Congress at a time when its two chambers are completing debates and votes on all areas of military spending in fiscal 1987. The administration has requested a staggering 320 billion dollars for the Pentagon for that year. It's no wonder that the report concentrated on pointing to a mythical "Soviet threat" and demanding that Congress meet the request in full.

With all this in the background, one can hardly take the report's assertion that achieving "deep and equitable reductions in offensive arms" continues to receive "the President's highest priority" at its face value.

ANTINUCLEAR WEAPONS FORUM OPENS IN TOKYO

LD312228 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo July 31 TASS -- An international forum for banning nuclear weapons has opened in Tokyo today. It has been sponsored by the recently set up organization Solidarity with Movements for Liquidating Nuclear Weapons, comprising noted public figures, parliamentarians and scientists. The forum is attended by representatives of peace organizations from 18 countries. They will discuss pressing issues of the movement for stopping the arms race, thwarting U.S. dangerous plans for space militarization and for removing the threat of a global nuclear conflict.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSES NUCLEAR WEAPONS ISSUE

LD020406 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Aug 86

[From "The Alternative" program; round table discussion presented by Prof Sergey Petrovich Kapitsa with Dr Theodore Taylor, U.S. scientific consultant; Prof Carlo Bernardini, Italian physicist; Dr Ram (Subramanian), Indian physicist with the Institute of Strategic Studies; and Prof Hans-Peter Duerr, scientist and director of an instiute of the FRG Max Planck Institutes and professor at Munich University; Kapitsa introduction in Russian and remainder of round table in English with superimposed Russian translation; date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Text] [Kapitsa] Good afternoon. Our program today is devoted to the very serious subject, the subject of ending nuclear tests. The international Forum of Scientists for Nuclear Test Ban gathered in Moscow to discuss this issue. This forum was convened by an international group. It took place in Moscow from 11 to 13 July. Attending it were perhaps the leading specialists and scientists from many countries who were concerned about this problem, the problem of ending nuclear tests, of ending nuclear tests as a step toward ending, in the first place the race involving the most dangerous strategic types of weapons. This, indeed, is the subject to which we want to devote our conversation and discussion today.

In effect, we will repeat to a certain extent what took place at the forum itself. We have gathered together a numberof major scientists to take part in this discussion. On my left is Dr Theodore Taylor. He is presently a scientific consultant with a firm engaged in the development of various scientific and technical projects. This man is noteworthy on account of the fact that essentially as a young scientist, he became a worker in one of the major laboratories for the development of nuclear weapons. Very quickly he became, effectively, the main author of what is called the second generation of nuclear weapons, in which, following the first, fairly crude and primitive by present-day standards, a second generation was invented; it is much more destructive, much more compact and cheap, essentially a means of waging nuclear war capable of destroying everything. He stood perhaps at the summit of the pyramid of science and technology that created these weapons in the United States. Now, after what I would call his tempestuous youth, he has changed his point of view and has become -- having understood very deeply what nuclear weapons are -- a very active participant in explaining what they bring to people and the threat they represent to mankind. Prof Carlo bernardini is a famous Italian physicist who was also engaged in different questions concerning high-energy physics not connected with the problems of nuclear energy. But, he is a widely-educated scientist who was also a senator -- I think you were a senator at one time and now you... [previous phrase in English]

[Bernardini, interrupting] Just for a short time.

[Kapitsa] This perhaps reflects his interest in issues that go beyond the limits of purely physics problems. Dr Ram (Subramanian) is a colleague of ours from India. He is a physicist, too, he has been engaged in problems of theoretical physics and is now an analyst at the Institute of Strategic Studies. He, too, now devotes perhaps most of his attention not so much to physics as to scientific and social problems. Prof Hans-Peter Duerr is a famous West German Scientist, director of an institute within the system of Max Planck Institutes in West Germany, engaged in problems of theoretical physics and astrophysics. He is also a professor at Munich University, one of the major and most renowned universities in the country. So, we have here people of different origins, I would say, who have done different things in their lives and who come from different countries. I think that in this way we can best encompass the entirity of the complex and integrated problem that I would like us to examine today.

[Taylor] Well I am very grateful to be part of this forum that is devoted to problems linked with the serious danger now hanging over all of mankind. At this forum, we have discussed the actions we can take in order to prevent that threat. I am perhaps more concerned than many people by the question of what might take place if nuclear weapons tests continue. A large number of possibiltites that are not yet known to us exist for using new types of nuclear weapons, the atomic bomb, and the second generation, the hydrogen bomb. Now, we are already talking about a third generation.

[Kapitsa] In a certain way are you implicated in the third generation of weapons?

[Taylor] Well, only to a slight extent. I only took part in improvement work on the first type of the weapons, when we were trying to make them smaller. I took virtually no part in developing the hydrogen bomb. Currently, steps are being taken toward using nuclear weapons in open space. This is an important part of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, star wars, an antimissile defense that can be intensified through the use of nuclear weapons. The third generation of nuclear weapons has a much greater energy reserve and at the same time a greater directivity.

[Kapitsa] Weak shortwave radiation exists in space.

[Taylor] In open space, the possibilities for the distribution of radiation of all kinds, including gamma rays and neutrons, in any direction are limitless. There is no air there; there is no atmosphere. nothing exerts a brake on the gamma rays and the neutrons.

[Kapitsa] This only concerns the shortwave radiation.

[Taylor] If shortwaves are distributed through the atmosphere they warm it up. There exist, however, dozens of different forms of energy that are released as a result of a nuclear explosion, that can be be sent in a fixed direction. I have given the following analogy. You can kill an animal with a bomb instead of shooting it with a gun. In so doing, a quantity of energy thousands of times greater than used with the bullet would be spent pointlessly. The third generation of nuclear weapons can be compared with a Pandora's box, which still contains a great deal of evil. I insist that everything possible be done in order not to open this box.

[Kapitsa] In a certain sense, this is reminiscent of the situation in 1972 when the agreement on limiting antimissile defense means was signed.

[Taylor] I think that is right. Tests play a substantial role in the development of ballistic missiles. You cannot talk seriously about an antimissile defense system without testing new types of missiles. Obviously, new types of weapons that are designed differently need verification tests first.

[Kapitsa] Yes. This is the field of experimental physics.

[Taylor] Yes, a lot is done by computers. But they work satisfactorily if there are no serious changes. Each new innovation has to be tested. Thus, having ended tests we will be able to put an end to the invention of new types of weapons, and consequently we will hamper the further growth of the senseless quantity of nuclear weapons already amassed in the world.

[Kapitsa] We know the tragic consequences of their use, which amount to the complete destruction of our environment.

[Taylor] Nuclear weapons bring death to mankind. No one today doubts the threat that nuclear war poses for all living things. The conference approved a treaty banning all nuclear tests. In my view, it is particularly important that the conference is taking place now, at a time when the Soviet Union has been operating under a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests for a year. By its behavior, the Soviet Union is calling upon the United States and the other nuclear powers to follow its example. This initiative is very important for universal security and I very much hope that the Soviet Union will not step back and will urge on toward measures in response.

[Kapitsa] You link the need for an end to nuclear weapons tests with the danger of a build-up of nuclear weapons and with the Strategic Defense Initiative. What do you have to say about the siting of nuclear weapons in space and the militarization of space?

[Taylor] I worry about that idea a great deal. All those with whom I have spoken about this are worried in case this happens.

[Kapitsa] Perhaps we could hear the point of view of the Europeans on these questions. What do you think about this, Carlo?

[Bernardini] What Dr Taylor said about the possible further improvement of nuclear weapons seems to me to be particularly dangerous not so much in its application to open space as to the use of them on earth. This must cause alarm among all Europeans, because Europe turns out to be the most likely place where military action will occur. North Europeans have already experienced this, and now we Mediterraneans are also coming up against this danger. There are many military bases on territory in the Mediterranean zone. A large quantity of nuclear weapons has been sited there. As far as I know, more than 600 nuclear warheads are sited in Italy. This gives rise to serious fears not only as far as I am concerned, but with many other people too.

It is essential for some steps to be taken, if only by public opinion, in response to the moratorium that has been declared by the Soviet Union. This is a very important step. As one of my colleagues taking part in our conference, Dr (Cotono Muzino), noted, from the viewpoint of the new thinking, it is essential that the Soviet Union continue to insist upon the moratorium although we are not asking for immediate reciprocal measures. [English original of this statement is audible and runs as follows: "The Soviet Union should insist on moratorium without asking for immediate reciprocation."] I am sure that this is, of course, not easy. But it is in this that the new thinking is displayed. Only an initiative of that kind is capable of forcing the opposite side into making mutual concessions. This, however, cannot be demanded at once, from the very beginning. In that case, it becomes political pressure. I hope that the Soviet Union will continue to defend this initiative, to insist on this demand, for it is an important step toward a treaty banning nuclear tests completely.

[Kapitsa] It would be interesting to hear the opinion of Dr Duerr as another European representative.

[Duerr] I have the impression that what we are worried about most of all is not the fact that nuclear war might break out because of what one side of the other decides to do, but by the fact that it might be provoked by a chance accident, not just a purely technical accident, but a political and a technical accident in one. It seems to us to be particularly important, therefore, to avoid situations in which the military systems continue to destabilize, and this means that it is essential to put an end to tests. As you correctly noted, tests are essential for verifying new types of nuclear weapons, which naturally hampers the establishment of an equilibrium. Hence, there should be an end to tests. We are very happy that the Soviet Union has declared a moratorium, having taken the first step in this direction.

[Kapitsa] That is a very important point.

[Duerr] One should not forget, however, that the first step in declaring a moratorium does not remove the danger of nuclear war. It only lengthens the fuse, and we must use this time in order to achieve concrete measures in bringing nuclear armaments down to a normal level as Gorbachev proposed. Thus, if the moratorium is going to continue to operate even if it is not accepted by the other side, we must concentrate our efforts and use the time more effectively for carrying out weapons reductions because this is only the first step. Our task is to achieve stability where the crisis is most likely. This possibly means that on European territory, nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from those places were they are situated too close to each other. This, of course, will not solve the problem completely. It will, however, minimalize the possibilility of a chance disaster.

[Kapitsa] There is a threat to life in such places.

[Bernardini] Quite right. I would like to add that I agree completely with professor Duerr. The following question has occurred to me: Suppose that the Soviet Union decides to destroy 2,000 warheads. This will have a considerable effect on the total number of weapons. That would be a very important initiative that would not have destabilizing consequences. The Soviet Union now occupies a unique position. I understand that to ask this, too, of the Soviet Union would be too much.

[(Subramanian)] The Soviet Union cannot do everything. Steps must be taken in response by the other parties. Of course, as a great power in the international system, it can make serious concessions; the concessions, however, must be reciprocal.

[Duerr] In particular on the Strategic Defense Initiative. I cannot really see how the Soviet Union can carry out a reduction in attack weapons before the opposite side takes measures in response.

[Bernardini] Response measures by the United States might proceed along two channels: In the first place, they might be by the administration, which, also, does not strive to take such measures; on the other hand, public opinion must gather strength in order to influence Congress.

[Kapitsa] I think an understanding of these problems is extremely important. That is the point of our forum, of our gathering together. You have mentioned the possibility of reducing nuclear armaments. The fact is that we have now stocks of nuclear weapons tht are such that their quantity does not have any substantial significance.

[(Subramanian)] We already have talked about this in connection with the nuclear winter concept and have called for a sharp reduction in nuclear weapons stocks.

The existing quantities of nuclear weapons do not have any practical meaning any more.

[Duerr] I agree, but from the miltary point of view, it is obvious that a reduction in nuclear weapon is not a substantial thing. But, from the psychological point of view one cannot understand why one side has to reduce its weapons while the other does not. Although in the present case there is no direct threat of war, from the psychological viewpoint this does not make sense.

[(Subramanian)] Sometimes it is thought that this is a position of weakness rather than one of strength.

[Kapitsa] However, I consider that we must defend the positions of the new way of thinking and follow its principles, no matter how paradoxical they may appear to be.

[Duerr] It is remarkable that at this conference we are speaking about the new way of thinking. I would like to stress that scientists must think not just about how the arms level can be reduced, about the danager of using arms, but that they also must come forward with initiatives and point out other tasks that face mankind, extending these initiatives into other fields.

[Kapitsa] Now, over to you, Ram.

[(Subramanian)] The late prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, the prime ministers of Sweden, Argentina, Mexico, and Tanzania have taken up the inititative to act in the capacity of the third, neutral or nonaligned, side in order to assist in sovling this issue. They correctly pointed out that as nuclear weapons are developed and improved, there arises a requirement to test them, which leads to a growing danger of nuclear war. Nuclear was is not a two-sided affair; it is more three-sided, between the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union.

We are also worried about other factors connected with nuclear war. These changes in the wind, which was both described in the Soviet scientists' tests in the book "The Night After" and about which the U.S. scientist Carl Sagan has written.

As you remember, prior to the adoption of the partial test ban treaty, the Pugwash meetings, the Nehru movement for disarmament, and high-level meetings in Sweden played an enormous role in the preparation of that treaty and made the public aware of such fact as, for example, the accumulation of strontium in water and in milk, which subsequently got into children's lungs. At that time, it was not possible to concluce a universal test ban treaty because of the mutual mistrust of two powers. Today, on the initiative of six countries from five continents, we say: fine. We take upon ourselves the moral responsibility to be your arbiters. At the conference, it was pointed out that if 225 seismometers were to be placed around the world, they would register all tests. New Zealand instruments are already registering a series of tests. I think the time has come for us, scientists, to take this initiative upon ourselves. We can have been leaving it in politicians' hands for too long, especially as we as physicists to a great extent are responsible to mankind for what is taking place and we must make up for our sins.

[Kapitsa] I would like to talk very briefly -- without going into technical details as our viewers are more interested in results -- about practical possibilities for monitoring.

[Taylor] Presently we have available technical resources for determining explosions of down to 1 kiloton and even somewhat less. Modern technology employs methods such as statistical analysis and high-frequency detectors that make it possible to effectively differentiate between nuclear explosions and natural phenomena such as earthquakes, and others things. Progress in this this field is very important. At conferences it has been frequently pointed out that material results could be achieved with the cooperation of all countries, especially with the participation of such nuclear powers as the United States and the Soviet Union. Also, this would not allow any one country to maintain a lead in a nuclear arms race. This kind of cooperation has already been started between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council.

[(Subramanian)] I think they are striving for expanding cooperation.

[Taylor] The entire world is ready for it.

[Kapitsa] Both sides are ready to expand cooperation. Your seismologists and seizmometers are right next to our testing grounds.

[(Subramanian)] Scientists even from Australia and New Zealand came to the Moscow forum. For almost the first time in the history of the scientific community, were discussing such important questions. This reminds me of the Pugwash meetings prior to the signing of the partial nuclear test ban treaty. Now we scientists are trying to get a solution to a most important problem: the destruction of nuclear weapons.

[Duerr] the establishment of test monitoring will not solve all problems. The main thing now is to start action, to move ahead; the remaining problems can be solved in the future. The most important thing now is to get an agreement for cooperation on this issue.

[Kapitsa] That is a very important idea. Monitoring can be approached from two positions. The first is to treat your opponent with mistrust, suspecting him of deception; the second position is striving for cooperation, mutual understanding, and confidence, the principles on which, in the final analysis, all human relations should be based.

[Bernardini] I would like to note that European scientists who came to this forum think that this matter not only concerns the United States and the Soviet Union, and does not amount to establishing mutual confidence. The issue is much more complex and much wider.

[Kapitsa] Swedish seismologists make a great contribution to this matter.

[Unidentified voice] Swedish seismologists have given significant support to this initiative.

[Bernardini] In my opinion, various governments should be approached about bringing in additional scientific representatives to work in the groups at the monitoring stations.

[Kapitsa] I was actually present at the discussionof the setting up of the U.S. and Soviet groups for test monitoring. The discussion was attended by scientists from India and a representative from Sweden. Representatives of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other organizations took part in the discussion.

[(Subramanian)] General Secretary Gorbachev has set the world the task of full destruction of nuclear weapons, of reducing them to nothing. But first, it is a question of freezing arms by 50 percent. [as heard] I have no doubt that the Chinese will join in this proposal, and among the Europeans, the French will support it. I think that all nuclear powers should support a universal nuclear test ban treaty.

[Duerr] I have a question. Having signed a nuclear test ban treaty, each side could begin suspecting the other of cheating. But if nonobservance of treaty was discovered, it would above all harm the transgressors themselves as it would lead to a breaking of the whole structure, in which none of the sides are interested. Therefore I do not believe that any of the participants of that treaty would violate it.

[Kapitsa] Perhaps that is why it is so difficult to sign it. [laughter]

[Taylor] It is a big commitment to decide to join a moratorium. The process has only just begun and it should be continued.

[Duerr] A partial test ban treaty is only a sort of threshold, and once we have stepped over it, we should strive for a (?full) ban on all nuclear weapons tests.

If an end is put to all types of nuclear weapons, irrespective of their size and quantity, then all scientists would work on that. So far, we have only reached the threshold; a partial nuclear test ban treaty has been concluded. But that is not yet a moratorium.

[(Subramanian)] I would like to add that we should achieve a moratorium and then continue striving for the totally eliminating nuclear weapons, of reducing them to nothing, as Comrade Gorbachev put it. that is our ultimate goal.

[Bernardini] Here another delicate question arises: I have heard it said many times that one of the causes that stands in the path of the conclusion of a nuclear test ban treaty is that a large number of specialists engaged in that field would become redundant. They cannot, after all, be turned into theoreticians of military problems.

[(Subramanian)] Why, plenty of work could always be found in high energy physics with accelerators. The Swedish example shows how a large number of scientists engaged in military projects were switched over to other subjects, not connected with armaments. For example, employees of the [word indistinct] National Defense Institute started work in seismology. There were not that many of then, after all.

[Taylor] The dismantling of the war machine is a techinical job of enormous magnitude, requiring great technical effort. Who are the best people to deal with this task? They are the people who created those weapons. I think some of them would do it with great relief.

What am I doing myself? I am working on a project in which we are getting ready to eliminate 329 nuclear weapon units in the United States and the Soviet Union. I am preparing to work on plans for their dismantling, a process that will be taking place under monitoring by the IAEA with a group of entirely new people. That is what we have to do. That is creative work that will require deep knowledge and intuition.

As far as nuclear warheads for star wars are concerned, everything there will be even more complicated. As far as the transition period is concerned, in all countries the destruction of nuclear weapons represents a very serious international undertaking requiring immense amounts of work.

[(Subramanian)] I think that these kinds of forums should be held more often in various countries. Our movement should develop. Our task is to win over public opinion throughout the world, to set it against nuclear weapons tests. These ideas have already permeated into mass media, into the United Nations, into various public and scientific organizations. We should not ease the pressure.

[Akpitsa] We are struggling against a danger that faces all of us without exception. It is a universal problem, one of the lessons we have learned.

[Duerr] We have one advantage. In our scientific community there continues to exist mutual confidence and understanding. It is as if we were on an island and it is easy for us to understand one another. But our task is to convince people outside of the extent of our circle. Starting with ourselves, we should take in ever wider circle of people. The main trouble is lack of confidence. This does not apply to the scientific circles. Scientisits are conducting joint research, cooperation in the fields of physics of elementary particles, seismology, and so on. The cooperation should spread into ever new areas of practical activity. We already have sufficient experience of international cooperation.

[Unidentified voice] Any cooperation between Soviet scientists and scientists of other countries has very positive significance.

[Kapitsa] What you have said about the possibility of transforming military laboratories is strengthened by the example of the rocket industry. Rockets were created for the military industry and then they began to be used in space research. Military cosmodromes began to be used for launching the rockets. It is clear from this example how technology engendered for military purposes is being very widely used for space research. Psychologically this can make people happy.

[Taylor] I have a great many acquaintances, colleagues who transferred from the field of high-energy physics, for example, to biology, where they do completely different research and work with great interest and enthusiasm.

[Duerr] Apart from that, we also have to define topical, universal problems that require urgent solution and think about their technical realization. I am greatly troubled by the fact that we have to expend so much talent and effort on destruction instead of making use of it in other fields requiring talented ideas.

[(Subramanian)] Meteorology, for instance.

[Duerr] Why should talented people not be put to use in other fields, where an entirely different spirit reigns?

[Bernardini] The thing is that talent sometimes follows money.

[Kapitsa] And money follows talent; these things can sometimes be connected in peculiar ways. Dr Taylor has mentioned in our discussion that nuclear weapons might be used in the SDI; there is a peculiar connection between these. What would you like to say in conclusion?

[Bernardini] In conclusion, I would like to note with satisfaction that we are on the threshold of new contacts with the Soviet Union. The present forum has certain specific features. It was organized by an international initiative group, which was supported by the USSR Academy of Sciences. The academy offered us hospitality. We invited a great number of scientists from various countries, who responded to our invitation and came to Moscow. Considering the short period over which the invitations were sent, this fact is very revealing.

Now the most important thing for us is to work out a document we could address to politicians, to our colleagues -- this too is very important -- and also to all people connected with arms control-related activity. That is the most complex task. We will have to deal with hawks whose position is very strong. It is stronger than that of the doves. A U.S. colleague said that a hawk is a specialist engaging in activity of a specific kind, whereas a dove is an activist who deals with many things at the same time. We not only have to deal with our immediate work.

[(Subramanian)] Do you think that we should enter into discussion with the hawks?

[Kapitsa] We invited Teller to our conference.

[Duerr] I had a 1-hour discussion with Edward Teller on German television, but it was not too fruitful.

[Unidentified voice] I had a discussion with him on U.S. television.

[Duerr] We should not occupy very extreme positions; it is best to stick to the golden rule. There would be very little use of us trying to convince ourselves whether we should talk to other people.

[Kapitsa] To convert them.

[Taylor] All conference participants to whom I spoke support a full nuclear weapons ban treaty. This issue requires technical solutions and here we dealt, in part, with discussing a number of technical details. We cannot stop here. We should involve all people and create a firm basis for further disarmament measures; that is do what is obvious and necessary, involving an ever increasing number of people. Discussions polarize people.

[Duerr] We should not, perhaps, go for great compromises regarding the main tasks, although one must come to terms with them on the way to the objective. We have great prospects. Although they seem utopian, it is important to strive toward them step by step without stopping for a moment, otherwise we will never make it to the objective.

[Taylor] We will have to move toward the objective gradually, it would be too good to reach it at once.

[Subramanian] In the end we will reach our goal.

[Kapitsa] You said that our forum was successful. The reason for this success lay, first of all, in the fact that it was convened at a very appropriate time; second, because there is a very specific question on the agenda. For us it is not abstract theory, but a very specific task. We were discussing specific steps toward our common goal. We should keep to these tactics in the future.

[Duerr] In comparison with other problems the issue of halting tests appears to be the simplest one. Here there may arise some technical differences that it will be fully possible to solve. There is a much more complex problem. It is good that we have started with this issue. I believe that in the end it will be solved and the United States will share our point of view. I am not too pessimistic. Not now, of course, and perhaps not in the future... [as heard]

[Subramanian] The United States has its Taylors and we base our hopes on them.

[Duerr] I think that is how most people think.

[Kapitsa] Well, I would like to conclude our discussion here. We spoke today of new thinking. Presently at every level -- scientific, political, public -- it has become imminent to solve in a new way problems engendered by modern science and technology. We face the inevitability of formulating new public thinking, a new way of treating these problems. How should these problems be solved, through a new way of thinking or technologically? In simple terms, which is more important for solving the problem: technology or new ideas? In mankind's history, these two things have always been inseparable but today, old ideas have clearly become outdated.

[Duerr] Previous notions have grown old.

[Kapitsa] That is right. Today we should be developing a new spirit, searching for new approaches to these problems. Our international forum, our discussion today, I am convinced, will make their own contribution to solving this task, to the cause of forming the new thinking. I would like to thank you and to sum up our discussion in Russian:

It seems to me that our discussion concerned essentially a very complex and very urgent question in which the problems facing mankind have become focused with a great intensity. It demonstrated the significance of, on the one hand, the necessity of halting the nuclear arms race, the significance of the moratorium unilaterally announced by the Soviet Union and already extended three times. You have seen our foreign colleagues' attitude to this issue. On the other hand, it demonstrated the necessity of a new approach to and new thinking about problems of this kind. It is not through inventions, not through some new tricks that we can solve the problems facing mankind. We must search for new ways and new evaluations for making the appropriate use of those great reserves of science and technology that are at our disposal. That is (?probably) the main lesson. I think that both the discussion of these questions and the awareness of them should be at the center of attention of all those who are so concerned about mankind's fate. On this basis, I would like to thank all those taking part.

GERASIMOV CRITICAL OF U.S. CW PRODUCTION DECISION

LD031959 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Aug 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpts] In word, U.S. officials are in favor of many things. They are even in favor of a ban on nuclear tests, true as a distant aim. But they are continuing tests for now. [passage omitted]

And again in word, U.S. officials are in favor of a ban on chemical weapons sometime in the cloudless future. But, for now, the President has notified Congress that he has fulfilled its conditions and is producing binary chemical weapons. The conditions were that the Europeans would be persuaded to accept this U.S. present, for chemical weapons are just about useless on U.S. territory.

A plan of measures for the siting of binary weapons in Western Europe in the event of extraordinary circumstances has been drawn up not with the allies but with the NATO command. However, West European countries are coming out in favor of banning and scrapping chemical weapons.

Talks are being conducted on this matter at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. Our country has put forward specific proposals. Against this background those in Washington are lavishing praise on the nerve paralyzing innovations. These are not the out of date ovs [Russian abbreviation for toxic agents] toxic agents, when the victims would spit out their lungs in bits and pieces over the years. These are the latest achievements of military and chemical thought that strike on the spot, and although there are additional troubles for the burial detachments, the medical staff is relieved of their cares to make up for it.

As the President put it, binary weapons are weapons capable of maintaining life -- a bold epithet.

ANTILLE COUNTERS U.S. 'STARWANS' ALLEGATIONS

PM051339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Soldatenko article: "Washington's Mythical Panacea -- 'Star Wars' Champions' Demagogic Ploys Fail To Hold Water"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The basic theses increasingly imposed on everyone by those in favor of transferring the arms race to outer space amount to the following: SDI, they endeavor to persuade people, is a moral imperative. They allege that only this purely "defensive and nonnuclear" program serves in today's complex international situation the humane goal of primarily forcing the USSR to forsake its "aggressive designs" and sharply reduce its strategic forces and subsequently eliminate nuclear missiles on a world scale, so to speak, by turning them into "obsolete" and "useless" weapons. As far as the "star wars" program itself is directly concerned, it is today "purely in the research" phase and, far "from being part of an arms race, it does not constitute an armament, let alone a weapon."

However, in fact all this is sheer demagoguery. Even U.S. allies -- the sensible politicians in the British Parliament -- realize this. "The claims that the Soviet Union is planning to deliver a first strike against the United States are spread by people interested in slandering the USSR," Liberal member Gladwyn stressed in the House of Lords. These are the people who are encouraging the unprecedented rate of research and development [razrabotka] of more and more new weapons system, including space nuclear weapons, being carried out in the United States. Moreover, it is absolutely impossible to call such weapons "defensive" -- such definitions are inappropriate, R. Bowman, president of the Institute for Space and Security Studies, correctly states. Space-strike arms are intended to carry out combat operations in outer space. The sole true purpose of an ABM system with space-based elements conceived as part of SDI is to form an integral part of American offensive armaments intended to shield an aggressor launching a nuclear war against a counterstrike. This is acknowledged even by the American strategists themselves. "Unfortunately, the fact that the United States has begun implementing SDI," Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle lamented, "has given rise to the erroneous notion that it will form a vast canopy above the United States ... The essence of SDI, however, is to enable the United States to acquire the capability of intercepting Soviet missiles above the territory of the Soviet Union and of creating a canopy above the Soviet Union rather than above the United States."

Deploying armaments in outer space is a step that draws the world closer to nuclear catastrophe. "Star wars" will never rid mankind of nuclear weapons, just as the appearance of nuclear weapons themselves did not eliminate conventional weapons. The U.S. secretary of defense himself has has to admit this, saying that "the creation [sozdaniye] of a strategic defense has never envisaged the repudiation of nuclear strategy. In creating a strategic defense the United States does not intend to abandon nuclear deterrence but, on the contrary, intends to strengthen it even more."

We are not going to argue with Weinberger about that, since the "star wars" program has not and never has had any "defensive," let alone "humane goals," whereas the desire to provide the aggressor with the opportunity to deliver a nuclear strike with impunity is self-evident.

Nor, as the defenders of SDI try to assure the public, is the program "innocently nonnuclear." "Forget the demagogic statements claiming that the United States must conduct tests to ensure the effectiveness of its nuclear combat charges," THE NEW YORK TIMES points out.

The real reason for continuing the tests, which are smothered in a propaganda smokescreen, is the search for ways of creating [sozdaniye] new and more sophisticated kinds of weapons, such as nuclear-triggered lasers for the "star wars" program. It is for such "research" ["izyskaniya"] that billions of dollars are annually appropriated across the Atlantic. The total cost of just the space echelons of the American ABM system with space-based elements is, according to provisional estimates, around $500 billion.

The "star wars" champions' claims that world stability requires first creating [sozdaniye] and deploying so-called "defensive" means and only subsequently engaging in reductions in strategic offensive armaments are also bare-faced demagoguery. However, neither side, in the opinion of Western experts, is capable of creating [sozdaniye] ultracomplex systems for intercepting ballistic missiles that are impenetrable and equal in terms of potential. "We proceed from the assumption," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "that there will be no malfunctions and that the defensive system will be perhaps 96 percent effective, as the High Frontier organization's report says. However, we cannot be too sure that the 4 percent of missiles that will nevertheless penetrate the defense will not be able to destroy our country as we know it." In other words, even given that the USSR and the United States posses identical ABM defense systems, the sides will have no certainty of complete safety. Each side will by all means seek to enhance the potential of its system for intercepting ballistic missiles and simultaneously improve its strategic offensive arms for the purpose of penetrating its enemy's similar interception system. The result is that the arms race will continue.

The "star wars" program is extremely dangerous not just because of, what one might call, its "end" result; the very "research" thrust of work within the SDI framework engenders deep anxiety. Well-known American specialists correctly maintain that the verbal smokescreen about the "defensive" nature of the research [izyskaniya] being carried out in the United States in breach of the 1972 U.S.-USSR treaty on the limitation of ABM systems is being used not only to develop and create [razrabotka i sozdaniye] a "nuclear shield" for American first-strike missiles but also and primarily to create and develop [razrabotka i sozdaniye] offensive space weapons. "The fairy tale that the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is designed to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth -- as E. Teller, the fervent advocate and initiator of this reckless program, cynically admitted -- "was dreamed up for U.S. internal consumption and to hit at the antiwar movement and get it to accept SDI."

You probably could not put it any more frankly than that.

KORIONOV COMMENTS ON DECLINING SUPPORT FOR NATO

PM041230 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Second Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Comments": "Should You Blame the Mirror?"]

[Text] Groans are to be heard issuing from the pages of the North Atlantic bloc's publication REVUE DE L'OTAN. I refer in particular to articles in the journal's latest issue penned by two NATO experts working in the sphere of NATO propaganda. They contain typical admissions.

"The waves of debate rise higher and higher only to crash noisily, increasingly ofter against the North Atlantic alliance, which has lost its raison d'etre in an evolving world and has withdrawn into its shell," we read in the article by P. (Karterye), who until recently headed the so-called Atlantic Treaty Association, set up to publicize the aggressive bloc. (Karterye) notes that a "powerful wave of public opinion denying the alliance its support" is sweeping over NATO. (Karterye) is echoed by U.S. Congressman R. Garcia, who is currently chairman of the North Atlantic Assembly Social Affairs Commission. "There are many among the new generation who criticize NATO, and it is they who represent the most formidable challenge to it." Moreover, the American congressman says, even within the bosom of the alliance itself there are "political revisionists" who would like it to be disbanded.

What's the matter? Why, according to the NATO propaganda experts admission, is the alliance "so seriously challenged by the public?" After all, the bloc is advertised by a very powerful information-propaganda complex.

First and foremost it has the Pentagon's enormous propaganda machine working for it. The U.S. military department publishes more than 1,000 newspapers, around 400 magazines, and various bulletins with a total print run topping 12 million copies. The U.S. Navy alone maintains close contacts with 600 television stations, 5,000 radio stations, and hundreds of other mass information organs. The United States spends around 5 billion dollars annually on overseas propaganda, and the appropriations made to the Pentagon for those purpose have increased by a factor of 15 in the last two decades. To this should be added the vast apparatus of the USIA -- which has 214 branches in 129 countries and a budget of almost 1 billion dollars -- and the propaganda machines of the CIA, State Department, and other NATO countries.

Back in 1950 H. Truman stated: "We must make the world heed us," and U.S. and NATO propagandas goes all out to achieve that end. But the world is increasingly reluctant to heed them. The problem is certainly not that the apparatus servants are showing less zeal. On the contrary, they are doing their utmost to deceive the people and burnish the image of the United States and at the same time NATO. But it is not working!

The North Atlantic alliance, P. (Karterye) complains, is seen by the world "as an aggressive militarist organization," and numerous groups have come to associate (NATO) nuclear strategy with the destruction of the whole planet ..." New strate of the population, the NATO expert sighs, think that NATO, closely linked to the United States, is not an organization defending "the countries national interests or their way of life." Moreover, it turns out that the "dominance of the United States as a world power strengthens this impression, particularly when American and European interests appear divergent or even diametrically opposed."

It is in vain, however, that Mr (Karterye) endeavors to throw a verbal smokescreen over Washington's real attitude to its allies. This attitude was shown most clearly, for example, in statements by American figures reproduced recently in the Italian magazine PANORAMA. The well-known Washington conservative commentator Ben Battenberg said, "The truth is that the (West) Europeans nave no backbone and thus need a few cracks of the whip," to which an American Repoublican congressman added, "it is time to teach the faint-hearted (West) Europeans the lesson they deserve."

And the present administration's line of forcing America's allies to submissively pursue the path of military adventures laid down by Washington and obediently agree to American plans to employ NATO armed forces in regions of the world which the Pentagon chooses as theaters of military operations is indeed becoming more and more apparent.

As people are aware, the socialist community countries have been indefatigable in advancing more and more new initiatives designed to prevent both nuclear and conventional war. The Soviet program to eliminate nuclear and other means of mass destruction has been substantially augmented by the Warsaw Pact's proposals on limiting armed forces and armaments in Europe. The participants in the Budapest meeting repeated once again their proposal to simultaneously disband both military alliances. What, however, was the NATO states response to this? Apart from vague promises that they would "study" the proposals submitted for their examination, the world public has to date heard nothing intelligible from NATO headquarters.

And after all this, the NATO experts complain that the "internationa press is apt to neglect important aspects of the West's demarches in the political and military spheres!" But where are these "demarches" really aimed at reducing international tension? In the absence of them the NATO experts propose "increasing the NATO budget for public information."

But no matter how much more money the NATO leaders pour into attempts to give the aggressive bloc a peaceable appearance, they will not attain their goal.

GORBACHEV'S SPEECH CITED FOR IMPORTANCE

PM051500 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Aug 86 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Observer's Opinion": "Vladivostok: The Onset of the Turnabout"]

[Text] The Asian orientation of our country's foreign policy has been marked by major actions of worldwide significance. M.S. Gorbachev's speeches in the Far East have made an enormour impression on international public opinion.

Today no one can be surprised by peace loving words and gestures. They abound in speeches by virtually all leaders of modern states. Those who sincerely strive for the easing of international tension and disarmament. And also those who in fact pursue exactly the opposite course. Such words are now a mandatory ingredient of routine diplomacy and commonplace propaganda. Only actions and real steps of a crucial nature have any real value.

Just look at the effect exerted on the international climate and the disposition of forces in the world by the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. This act not only revealed the true nature of Soviet policy but also cast a bright beam of light upon the adversaries of disarmament. Like a catalyst in a chemical solution, it gathered together the efforts of different and diverse forces opposing a new round of the suicidal arms race. It is no accident that the anniversary of the tragic events on 6 August 1945, when the first atom bomb was exploded over Hiroshima, was marked by an explosion of protest against the continuing nuclear tests in Nevada.

The Soviet initiatives for detente and cooperation in Asia gave a new and impressive example of major political actions in the international arena. They include the announcement of the withdrawal of six regiments of the Soviet armed contingent from Afghanistan. The point goes even beyond the impressive nature of this figure and concerns a major contribution to the process of a political settlement in this painful spot of international life.

This unilateral act is a kind of invitation to joint actions by all interested countries. It is calculated to assist in the cessation of hostile actions from outside against the peoples of this country. It is to encourage the policy of national reconciliation inside Afghanistan.

The Soviet proposal for a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in this region to the level of reasonable sufficiency is an important step along the path of improving relations in Asia. The question concerning the withdrawal of a significant part of Soviet troops from Mongolia is currently being examined jointly with the Mongolian People's Republic leadership. The USSR is prepared to discuss with the PRC specific steps aimed at commensurate [sorazmernyy] reductions of the level of ground forces. New conditions are now emerging for the development of political cooperation in this region, and the Soviet initiative gives a powerful fillip to this process.

The USSR's new approach toward many problems of its Asian policy offers favorable opportunities for the development of cooperation with those countries, relations with which have been at a standstill. This applies primarily to Soviet-Japanese relations.

We expect much from the exchange of visits at the top level by leaders of the USSR and Japan and from the constructive talks on major economic projects and the development of business contacts with that country. Of course, the traditional friendly relations with India and other countries in the region lie at the basis of Asian cooperation.

And here is the main point. Our country's new political actions pursue clearly defined and far-reching goals. To prevent the occurrence in Asia of what happened in Europe -- the split of the region's countries into hostile blocs. To lay here a foundation for ensuring collective security in Asia and the Pacific zone. This is the aim of the Soviet proposal to hold a Pacific conference with the participation of all of the ocean's littoral countries. Such a conference can and must become an event of equal importance to the 1975 Helsinki conference, whose 11th anniversary was celebrated 1 August.

Now that different countries are assessing the results of that conference and we hear from Washington voices of criticism, groundless accusations, and disappointment, our country emphasizes yet again the historic importance of the process which began in Helsinki. Despite all the stumblings and contradictions in subsequent international development, it is indeed from the "spirit of Helsinki" that all peace-loving forces draw inspiration and hope in the struggle for the triumph of the easing of international tension.

And so, we have grounds to expect that, given a favorable development of international affairs, Vladivostok will become an important landmark in the process of detente and cooperation in Asia and throughout the Pacific region.

PRAVDA COLUMNIST VIEWS OAU SUMMIT OUTCOME

PM051439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's column": "Africa's Firm Resolve"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The 23d session of the Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government has ended in Ethiopia's capital. A central position among the political, economic, and social questions it examined was occupied by a discussion of the situation in the southern part of the continent.

The assembly speeches and resolutions express unanimous support for the struggle being waged by South African and Namibian patriots and solidarity with the "Frontline States." A number of practical steps were elaborated to assist them.

At the same time, the pan-African forum branded the South African regime's crimes. The Pretoria authorities cruel repression of the black population, the continuing occupation of Namibia, and the rapacious attacks against neighboring countries provoked resolute condemnation. The idea was persistently aired that the time has come to move from verbal indignation against apartheid to practical actions and to introduce mandatory and all-embracing sanctions against the racists.

It was, however, rightly pointed out at the summit meeting that Pretoria is being saved from an effective international boycott by the protection of Western powers, mainly the United States and Britain. Extremely acute criticism was leveled against them. There was particularly sharp condemnation of the policy of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, and the U.S. "constructive engagement" with South Africa, the U.S. attempts to block a Namibian settlement, and the interference in Angola's internal affairs.

Thus, complete unaniminity was displayed during the examination of these items on the agenda. differing opinions were expressed about the ways to solve the acute economic problems, even though the OAU assembly pointed the finger at those responsible for the economic difficulties of the continent's countries. It was repeatedly emphasized during the discussions that the current crisis in Africa is due primarily to the predatory policy of neocolonialism and the unequal trade relations with the West. Unfortunately, however, this approach failed to be reflected in the final documents.

Some 50 states belong to the OAU -- revolutionary regimes and countries maintaining a socialist or capitalist orientation. Naturally, this has an effect when it comes to adopting decisions. But something else is important. Despite all the differences, the assembly proclaimed the goal of aiming for the final liberation of the continent and strengthening the political independence and economic autonomy of African countries.

The assembly reaffirmed that the OAU as a whole stands, as before, on antiracist and anti-imperialist positions.

GOVERNMENT CONSULTATIONS HELD IN WASHINGTON

LD060942 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

Soviet-U.S. consultations have taken place here. They dealt with matters pertaining to the implementation of the general agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the USA on contacts, exchanges and cooperation in the fields of science, technology, education, culture and in other areas as well as of the programme for cooperation and exchanges between the USSR and the USA for 1986-1988, signed in Geneva on November 21, 1985, by Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

During the consultations the sides pointed out more active exchanges in the above-mentioned fields since the summit meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

Thirteen working agreements were signed, among them those on exchanges of exhibitions of paintings from Soviet and U.S. museums, on wider exchanges of faculty members and students, on cooperation in the study of Russian and English and the introduction of computer technology to secondary schools.

It was agreed to resume, after a years-long interval, the activities of the Soviet-American Joint Committee for Health Cooperation. Provision was made for the resumption of cooperation in combatting cancerous diseases.

The Soviet side suggested an extensive plan to give greater scope to sports exchanges. The holding of the first-ever Goodwill Games in Moscow became a great contribution to the development of these contacts.

At the close of the talks Yuriy Kashlev, the leader of the Soviet delegation. head of the Board of Humanitarian and Cultural Relations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Stephen Rhinesmith, coordinator of the President's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative, signed a working protocol which emphasies that consultations became a practical contribution to the implementation of the respective provisions of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement which had been adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States. The statement had envisaged the expansion of exchanges and contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States.

REPORT ON GERASIMOV 4 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

PM061036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] At a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 4 August, G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, gave information on the extraordinary session of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Committee held in Geneva the other day. It was convened on a proposal from the Soviet Union in connection with the U.S. Administration's decision to abandon observance of the Interim Agreement (SALT I) and the SALT II treaty.

During the session the Soviet delegation stressed that the afore mentioned U.S. Administration decision was fraught with extremely dangerous consequences. It is leading to an unchecked and unpredictable arms buildup and an intensification of international tension. The U.S. side's attention was drawn to the fact that the U.S. abandonment of the Interim Agreement and the SALT II treaty seriously complicates the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. How can Washington talk about its desire for reductions in offensive arsenals when it is abandoning its existing treaty commitments regarding quantitative and qualitative limitations on those armaments. At the Standing Consultative Committee session the Soviet delegation also expressed its serious concern with regard to the fact that the U.S. lines of abandoning treaty commitments could jeopardize the ABM Treaty, which is the foundation of the entire strategic arms limitation process.

The United States hardly answered a single question about the negative consequences of the step it has taken. Instead of a substantive discussion, the U.S. delegation at the Standing Consultative Committee issued comments on a certain "system of restraint" [rezhim sderzhannosti] that would in fact serve to cover up the arms race being conducted by the United States and in those avenues Washington considered advantageous. If the United States does want to "restrain" something it is only the development of those types of Soviet strategic arms through which the USSR could compensate for U.S. attempts to undermine strategic parity.

An assessment was made of the U.S. President's recent message to Congress, which openly states that the United States will soon start production of binary chemical weapons and indicates the Washington administration's intention to deploy these mass destruction weapons in Europe. It was noted that this statement, which attests to the U.S. leaders' reluctance to take into account the essence of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva accords and ignores the will and interests of the people of Europe, initiates a new round in the chemical arms race.

A number of other problems of current policy were touched upon and answers were given to journalists' questions.

REAGAN PRESSURES CONGRESS ON AID TO CONTRAS

LD061002 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

The Washington administration is putting pressure on U.S. Congress with a view to speeding up a Senate approval of a bill on the granting of military aid to the anti-Nicaraguan contras.

Within the framework of the campaign for the massive propagandistic manipulation of the lawmakers, President Reagan delivered a special speech formally addressed to the participants in a convention of the Knights of Columbus religious organization in Chicago, Illinois.

Hypocritically describing the Somozistas, who sow death and destruction on Nicaraguan soil, as "freedom fighters" and trying to portray them as certain representatives of a "democratic resistance" and as "patriots" the U.S. President kept insisting that the military aid to the contras was needed now.

"The price of congressional delay is being paid in the lives of Nicaraguan patriots," he said.

"For Congress to go home without providing the necessary support for the contras will risk the permanent loss of Nicaraguan from the West," the President stated.

Under an unprecedented pressure from the White House, the House of Representatives is known to have already voted for the granting of military aid to the contras to the tune of 100 million dollars.

The forthcoming voting in the Senate is planned for the coming two weeks.

Opponents of the administration's plans aimed at giving greater scope to the undeclared war against Nicaragua have stated, however, that they intend to resort to tactics of parliamentary obstruction in the Senate and to dragging out the debate until Congrss takes a recess on August 14.

This is precisely what worries the Reagan administration which has already prepared plans, judging from press reports, for a massive build-up of operations by the contras against the people and the legitimate government of the Republic.

PONOMAREV VIEWS U.S. CRUISE MISSILE TESTS

LD051545 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. Navy flight-tested near Florida's coast sea-based "Tomahawk" cruise missiles capable of nuclear delivery. Last Saturday one such missile launched from the "Iowa" battleship landed near Monroeville in Alabama. During the tests, missiles flew over populated localities. This poses a serious hazard for people of those regions. And what could happen if a missile carried a nuclear charges?

The Pentagon leaders speed up the further development of a long range sea- air- and land-based cruise missiles with nuclear charges. It is, specifically, planned to bring the number of such missiles to 8,000. These missiles are one of the components connected with the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) system developed now, the system that is known under the name of the "star wars" programme.

The build up of medium-range and long-range cruise missiles by Washington reflects the Pentagon's overall strategy aimed at linking in one system SDI space-strike weapons with the U.S. land- air- and sea-based nuclear weapon systems.

The Soviet Union, conducting consistently the policy aimed at the limitation and complete elimination of all kinds of nuclear weapons advanced a comprehensive programme of ridding humanity of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass annihilation in the current century.

And the Soviet Union expressed the readiness to decide separately the question of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapon systems which, because of their positioning close to Soviet borders can reach the Soviet Union's territory, and the question of long-range land-based cruise missiles. The complete elimination of medium-range missiles of the USSR and the USA in the European zone is envisaged with an understanding that Britain and France will not be building up their respective nuclear arms, while the United States will not be transferring its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries.

Moreover, the Warsaw Treaty member-state suggest to NATO countries also a considerable reduction of armed forces and armaments of the sides in Europe. For instance, it is suggested to reduce the armed forces in the European Continent by one million troops with their combat equipment and armaments.

Advancing these and other proposals for the lowering of the level of confrontation, the Soviet Union proceeds from the view that in the present situation there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence of states. Meanwhile, if they in Washington talk for propaganda purposes about the striving for restricting some kinds of armaments, they simultaneously build up other, even more dangerous kinds of arms. This is confirmed by regular tests of cruise missiles and the implementation of the "star wars" programme by the U.S. Administration.

COMMENTARIES VIEW RESULTS OF BUSH NEAR EAST TOUR

Political Ends Cited

PM050915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov article: "Nothing New"]

[Text] Israel, Jordan, and Egypt are on the itinerary of the Near East trip now being made by U.S. Vice President G. Bush.

The suitcases of his retinue, the American ABC television company reported, contain filming apparatus: Publicity films are being prepared for the 1988 presidential campaign. And as far as the main aim of the trip is concerned, observers note that G. Bush is not taking any specific plan for a Near East settlement with him. The future candidate for the post of head of the White House is primarily advertising his pro-Israel sympathies. This is reflected, in particular, by his visit to Jerusalem, despite the fact that the United States does not recognize it as the "de jure" Israeli capital.

As the most high-ranking official American figure to visit this city annexed by Israel, G. Bush was clearly aiming at satisfying the pro-Israeli U.S. lobby and once again demonstrate Washington's support for Israel's policy of seizing Arab lands.

Tel Aviv was promised a positive response to the Israeli leadership's request for access to funds set up by NATO members. An agreement was also signed on building installations in Israel for relaying VOA broadcasts to the Soviet Union -- VOA being a Western center of ideological sabotage.

Nevertheless, the guest from overseas endeavored to play the role of peacemaker. The White House saw its chance for this in the recent meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Peres and the Kind of Morocco Hassan II. AS is well-known, this meeting provoked condemnation virtually throughout the Arab world -- with the exception of the Egyptian leadership -- but heartened Washington. How could it fail to! Separate talks with Israel is what the United States is trying to push the Arabs into.

It is in this vein of American policy that G. Bush conducted his talks in Jordan. What is more, AFP reports, he rejected the idea of holding an international conference on reaching a settlement to the Near East conflict and spoke against the formation of an independent Palestinian state. However, King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan refused to take part in separate talks with Israel.

The visit by the American vice president once again shows that the United States, which says it is fighting for the "peace process" in the Near East, in reality strives only to strengthen its military and political interests in that region. It is characteristic that at the same time as the visit U.S. troop maneuvers are in full swing in the Nevada desert, involving military servicemen who have earlier taken part in various anti-Arab actions in the Near East.

The location of the exercises corresponds totally to the physical geographical conditions of Arab territories. In the opinion of the Syrian newspaper AL-THAWRAH, these maneuvers are nothing but "a manifestation of the terror policy aimed at subordinating the Arab countries once and for all to the influence of the United States and its strategic ally -- Israel."

This aim of American Near East policy is, understandably, not being mentioned by G. Bush during his talks with Arab leaders, but it is clear.

Zholkver Views Designs

LD052135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Washington is trying to implement its global strategy in the Near East in particular. That is the aim with which U.S. Vice President Bush is currently making a tour of the region. After visiting Israel and Jordan, he has arrived in Egypt. Here he is interested by no means in the tourist sites such as the famous temples. The main aim of Bush's tour is to consolidate U.S. influence in the region, and to this end to make the Israeli occupation of Arab lands permanent and to urge the Arabs toward new separate agreements modeled on the notorious Camp David Treaty between Israel and Egypt. However, as the U.S. journalists accompanying Bush on his tour admit, Washington's emissary is not managing to compel the other Arab countries to join in the Camp David conspiracy. King Husayn of Jordan has refused to hold separate talks with Tel Aviv. The recent meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Peres brought fourth such indignation in the Arab world that the king had to go back on his word, while Bush had to give up a visit to Morocco.

U.S. Policy Criticized

LD051507 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 5 Aug 86

["Flogging a Dead Horse" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow August TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

U.S. Vice-President George Bush is completing his tour of the Middle East. The political result of his mission can be summed up as follows: The high-ranking emissary of the White House came to the Middle East empty-handed, and he is leaving this way, too. This is quite a natural result, since there is a deep rift between the aims of the United States Middle East policy and vital interests of the peoples of the region. And the tour by George Bush showed again that Washington has not been slightest intention to fill that rift.

No matter how much they in Washington might hammer away about their "striving" for a peaceful settlement of the middle East crisis, facts show the opposite. The United States is interested in perpetuating an explosive situation in the region, for it uses that situation as a pretext for building up its military presence in the region and for persisting with the attempts to impose a political diktat on Arab countries. The U.S. policy subjugated to this global strategic task is aimed at splitting Arab peoples, at supporting in every way Israel's expansionist aspirations as a factor of military-political instability in the region.

Indeed, why is it that the United States is so stubbornly encouraging Israel to the continuation of the policy of occupation and colonizing of Arab territories and tries to keep the PLO from participating in deciding the destiny of the Arab people of Palestine and seeks to deprive that people of the right to national home? Why is it that precisely in the days when the vice-president of the United States delivered his "peace-making" speeches in the Middle East, 35 thousand troops of all kinds of services of the USA were demonstratively drilling in a desert in California the "seizure of strategically important points" in case of war in the Middle East? The reason is that those who shape the United States policy hope precisely in this way to instill in Arabs the idea that the "key to peace" in the Middle East should be sought only in Washington and nowhere else. Simply speaking, it is sought to establish "peace -- American style" in the region, and while about it to reward at the expense of Arabs the United States strategic ally, Tel Aviv.

So high U.S. embassaries dash about the Middle East in search of trust-worth Arab countries, as a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State put it, countries that would agree to hold direct separate talks with Israel, or, to be more precise, countries that would be ready to conclude a deal with Israel, naturally at the expense of their brothers in occupied lands. The U.S. emissaries look for such countries, but they do not find them. It would be good if Mr Bush realized that the Middle East settlement cannot be promoted by any talks, unless all parties concerned, including the PLO, participate in them, writes the Cairo-based EGYPTIAN GAZETTE. The Amman JORDAN TIMES writes that it is high time for Washington to stop flogging a dead horse of separate talks to some or other Arab countries with Israel for such talks lead to a deadlock. Indeed, it is long since time...

Lack of 'Results' Noted

LD052028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (TASS) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush's latest Near East tour has ended without result. After failing in Amman, Bush went on to achieve nothing in Cairo either.

It has been admitted in Washington that the vice president set off for the banks of the Nile with the idea of using the powerful lever of "economic aid" to get the Egyptian leadership to return the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and expand relations with Israel. Cairo, however, refused to submit to pressure. In response Bush stated that he was "unable to promise" that financial aid to Egypt would be increased.

The failure of the high envoy's mission to Jordan, where he attempted to persuade King Husayn to enter into direct talks with the Israeli prime minister, in accordance with the U.S. variant of the Near East settlement, is also explained by the unwillingness of Arab countries to humbly follow U.S. policies in the Near East. However, as King Husayn has repeatedly stated and as Zayd al-Rifa'i, Jordanian prime minister, has confirmed follwoing the end of the visit, Jordan will not enter into any separatist deals and continues to hold the view that equitable peace in the region can be attained only through convening an international conference with the participation of all interested parties. The only place where Bush met with full understanding remains Israel -- during the first leg of his tour. The "strategic allies" have shown an enviable unity in the questions concerning their aggressive policies in the region. It is no coincidence that the U.S. vice president first of all paid a visit to a base of Israeli commandos, subsequently to be present during the display fly-past of Israeli Air Force, imitating combat operations against the neighboring Arab states. It is not without interest, either, to note that the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" at the same time practiced in the Californian desert operations in conditions maximally approximating those in the Near East.

On top of it all, Bush promised to extend the Israeli partners the "most favored nation status" in the military field, thus having, in fact, put Israel on a par with the U.S. NATO allies.

U.S. PUBLIC, CONGRESSMEN FAVOR NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD051231 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lavrentiyev reports: The refusal of the Reagan administration to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions triggers off widespread protests of the U.S. public. A group of U.S. congressmen came up with an amendment to the draft law on military appropriations. The amendment, if it is approved by the Congress, provides for the United States joining the moratorium for a period of one year starting from January 1, 1987. Congressman Thomas Downey said at a press conference devoted to the submitting of the amendment that the American people have waited too long for the administration to take positive steps in this sphere. Now the time for resolute actions has come. He pointed out that, according to the results of public opinion polls, most Americans supported the demand on the banning of nuclear tests. Congressman Edward Markey said that the stance of the Reagan administration on nuclear explosions had led to an unusal phenomenon in the political life of the country -- the rallying of people of various, sometimes opposite political convictions who now support the mortorium. Congressman Richard Gefardt, one of the authors of the amendment, said that the continuation of nuclear explosions served as a basis for building up arsenals of death-carrying weapons and posed a threat to the future of mankind in general. There are no arguments to justify this stance.

The authors of the amendment emphasized that they would work for its adoption by both chambers of the congress. New York August 5 TASS -- Bruce Morrison, a democratic congressman, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk that he hoped the U.S. Administration would heed the voice of the public and, taking advantage of the new opportunities existing today, would take positive steps in the sphere of disarmament. He pointed out that it referred, in the first place, to the moratorium on nuclear tests which was observed unilaterally by the Soviet Union. The U.S. should follow its example. It refers, in an equal measure, to SALT-2 and new agreements which, he hopes, could be reached by means of talks and would put an end to the arms race. According to Burce Morrison, Americans have come to realize that the nuclear arms race does not ensure security to neither of the sides, that it jeopardizes us all and can eventually destroy the world.

Jessie Cocks, national coordinator of the "American Peace Test" public organization, said that the U.S. should join the Soviet moratorium on nulcear explosions until it was too late. She recalled in a press statement that the USSR had twice prolonged its unilateral moratorium, demonstrating its goodwill. The Reagan administration continues to allege that his step taken by the Soviet Union is nothing but another propaganda exercise. This apporach proves that Washington is pursuing a policy of stepping up the arms race and spreading it to space.

Jessie Cocks urged all the people of goodwill in the U.S. to take part in nationwide protest actions against the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration scheduled for August 6. They are to be held outside the Pentagon's facilities where nuclear weapons are produced and tested. According to WASHINGTON POST, we are the eve of the 41st anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. During Reagan's presidency this date will be observed for the fifth time already. However, there is no arms control agreement in sight. A year ago the Soviet Union stopped testing nuclear weapons hoping that the U.S. would do the same, but Reagan answered in the negative to the Soviet proposal.

PRC JOINT DISARMAMENT TALKS DISCUSSED

OW280528 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Station Observer Mulatov Commentary: "Expand Cooperation for Socialist Interests"]

[Text] Listeners, as you probably already know, Soviet-Chinese discussions on space weapons, disarmament, and other related issues were held in Beijing recently. From these frank and sincere discussions to seek truth from facts, both sides gained better understanding of each other's views and positions. In this regard, let us hear a commentary by our station observer Mulatov entitled: Expand Cooperation for Peace and Socialist Interests.

Dear Chinese listeners: The development of events has proven the great potential and possibilities to carry out cooperation and concerted action in various spheres between our two socialist countries. As pointed out by Comrade Gorbachev in his political report at the 27th CPSU Congress, the potential is tremendous because this kind of cooperation is in line with the interests of our two countries, and also because to the people of our two countries, socialism and peace are inseparable.

The Chinese trade and economic exhibition that opened in Moscow on 25 July is a striking example of the fruitful development of Soviet-Chinese cooperation in trade and in economic, scientific, and technological fields. As you already know, a Soviet trade and economic exhibition will be held in Beijing at the end of this year. You also know that not only is there a tremendous potential for Soviet-Chinese cooperation in economic, scientific, technological, and cultural fields, but also there are rich experiences shared by our two countries in the closest political cooperation including our effective cooperation to strengthen Asian and world peace, our joint efforts and action to oppose U.S. aggression against Korea in the 1950's, and the important contributions made by both of our countries in convening the Geneva conference on Indochina in 1954. We can also find identical points of view in the proposals for disarmament made by both of our countries in the past.

Today while the world is faced with the threat of a nuclear holocaust, and while the imperialist bloc is ready to shift the focus of the arms race to space, the coordinated actions between our two socialist nations on the international stage is of particular importance. Both of our countries are engaged in large-scale economic construction. We both are loyal to the policy of peaceful coexistence among nations of different social systems, which is the only feasible policy.

The imperialists' policy of strength, the Washington authorities' hostile policy toward the socialist world, their strategy of nuclear blackmail, and the ambition of bellicose imperialist elements to send weapons into space all pose a threat to the future of the world. RENMIN RIBAO pointed out not long ago: Washington's antagonistic policy is manifested in its Star Wars program, its escalation of the arms race in both conventional and nuclear weapons, its intensified interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and its incitement of new sources of conflict.

Dear Chinese listeners: What is particularly important is that the Soviet-Chinese talks to prevent the expansion of the arms race into space and other issues related to disarmament can help both of our countries better understand each other's stand. In other words, these talks are intended to gain further understanding of the basic issues of our time between our two countries.

ECONOMIC, POLITICAL COOPERATION WITH PRC PRAISED

OW040841 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Excerpts] We are going to talk about an event that took place about 30 years ago. An agreement signed in early August of 1958 by the Soviet Union and China stipulated that the Soviet Union would provide technical assistance to China, building and expanding 47 industrial projects, power stations, and other economic development projects. Many billiant chapters in the history of full Soviet-Chinese cooperation, which was established on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, were written in the first 10 years after the founding of the PRC. The agreement we are discussing now is one of them. [passage omitted]

Soviet-Chinese relations have improved markedly in the past few years. The people of our country have satisfactorily shown that the two countries have made good progress in the economic field. For instance, in July 1985, the governments of the two countries signed a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1986-90, and an agreement specifying that the Soviet Union would build and renovate 24 industrial and other projects in China. [passage omitted]

Cooperation between the two countries in the 1950's convincingly showed that such cooperation is mutually beneficial. It not only meets the interest of the two countries and their people, but also conforms with the interest of international socialism, and will help people over the world in their efforts to fight for national liberation and social progress. Therefore, we are very pleased to resume the good cooperation between the two countries, and hope to make use of and promote our past experience.

U.S. ROLE IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS VIEWED

OW051115 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] According to a Washington report, the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee last week adopted two resolutions directly related to China. One resolution concerns human rights in China while the other is related to human rights in Taiwan. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee's suggestions were transmitted respectively to the Chinese Government and the Taiwan regime. This shows how Washington once again interferes in the internal affairs of the Chinese people, based on its "two Chinas" policy. In this connection, station observer Mulatov has the following comment:

Interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and people is customary for the U.S. ruling clique. They find all kinds of pretexts to carry out ideological, political, and other forms of sabotage. This time, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to interfere directly in China's population policy and to criticize the birth control measures China has been using in recent years.

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee regards the resolution as a moral lecture to China. Those who dished up the resolution said that its purpose was to defend the Chinese people's rights and to protect them from the harm caused by policies solving China's population growth problem. These people said that U.S.-China relations would improve if the Chinese Government would stop its birth control measures. In other words, China should follow Washington's instructions in handling its own internal problems.

However, the U.S. ruling clique does not only oppose China's population policy. They also dislike China's publishing activities and have suggestd that China should have so-called freedom of press like the United States. They also criticize China's stand on religion. What is worth noticing is that, in preaching moral precepts, the United States also suggested that the Chinese government not use force and only resort to peaceful methods to solve the Taiwan issue.

The hypocritical nature of the U.S. stand is indeed frightening. Is it not precisely Washington which arms Taiwan and supports Taiwan militarily and politically so that Taiwan can reject any talks? Is it not precisely Washington which has deliberately created and maintained the "two Chinas" situation? Those who trampled on China's sovereignty over Taiwan and never thought about the Chinese people's national rights and wishes are now suddenly becoming defenders of human rights in China and Taiwan.

Washington's shamelessness knows no bounds. The resolutions adopted by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on human rights in China and Taiwan once again prove this point.

According to reports from Beijing, RENMIN RIBAO has sharply criticized the U.S. authorities' interference in China's internal affairs. The paper pointed out with good reason that U.S. organizations do not have the right to issue any orders concerning China's internal affairs.

CHINESE AMITY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW051350 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Led by (Liu Geng), vice president of the Sino-USSR Friendship Association, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-USSR Friendship Association delegations returned to Beijing from Moscow on 4 August.

The visit to the Soviet Union was made in according to cooperation plan worked out by both countries' friendship associations for the year 1986-1987. In addition to Moscow, the delegations visited Leningrad, Baku, and Tashkent. The Chinese guests visited factories, farms, scientific and cultural institutions. They also met with aktivists of the USSR-Chinese Friendship Association in Moscow and subbranch associations elsewhere.

ANNUAL RAILROAD TALKS HELD; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD311311 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0952 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jul (TASS) -- The annual session of the Soviet-Chinese Mixed Frontier Railway Commission has taken place in the town of Harbin in northeast China. The sides have summed up results of international railway transport between the USSR and the PRC during the first half of this year and examined ways to fulfill the plan for the growing mutual railway transport operations. A new protocol on Soviet-Chinese railway transport was signed.

JAPANESE BLOCKADE OF EASTERN STRAITS EXAMINED

LD052120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 5 Aug 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] News services abroad are giving attention to a report in the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI that the headquarters of Japan's Land Forces has started drafting specific plans for combat operations to block off three far eastern straits -- the La Perouse, Tsugaru, and Tsushima Straits. This is being done allegedly to avert an enemy landing and invasion on Japan's territory. I asked commentator Boris Andrianov to give his opinion on this information.

[Andrianov] First of all, naturally, a legitimate question comes to mind: Who is this enemy who has so alarmed the Japanese command by his intentions that they have felt an urgent need to draft measures to prevent an alien invasion of Japan? I suppose that in seeking the answer it is useful to cast a glance at the geographical map of the three international straits we are talking about. The La Perouse Strait separates the Soviet island of Sakhalin from Hokkaido, the northernmost island in the Japanese Archipelago. The Tsugaru Strait is between Hokkaido and Honshu Island. And the Tsushima Strait separates the Korean peninsula and Japan. All three straits are exits to the Pacific from the Sea of Japan, which washes the shores of Japan, Korea and the Soviet Union. Thus it is not too difficult to guess who they imagine in Tokyo to be the enemy threatening to invade the territory of the land of the rising sun. It is quite obvious that the Japanese military is again launching the threadbare invention about the Soviet threat in order to justify the aggresive actions which it is contemplating.

What is it that is urging them toward such actions, which are openly hostile toward neighboring countries? The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, which has been mentioned, writes fairly frankly that the United States attaches particular importance to blocking off the three far eastern straits. It turns out that the Japanese military authorities are acting to meet the desires of the Pentagon, which is having a more and more tangible influence on the drafting of Japan's militaristic programs and plans. All of this does not tie up at all with the public statements of representatives of Tokyo officialdom, which reassure both their nearest neighbors and the world community as a whole about Japan's peaceful intentions. For if such assertions are the result of sincere aspirations, then why is the Japanese military beginning to rattle its sabres more and more demonstratively? There is not the slightest justification for these demonstrations. Nobody is threatening Japan in the Far East, and furthermore, no one is intending to invade its territory.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has a longstanding, sincere aspiration to develop neighborly ties and all-round peaceful cooperation with the country. This was precisely the principled line which was once again authoritatively reaffirmed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev when delivering his speech in Vladivostok. He set out clearly specific areas for such cooperation on a healthy, realistic basis, in a calm atmosphere which is not burdened with problems of the past. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee proposed that the whole of the Asian-Pacific region be included in a general process of creating a comprehensive system of international security. In connection with this, the Soviet leader stressed that the time has long been ripe to put discussion of confidence-building measures and measures against the use of force in the region onto a practical plane.

Moreover, he observed that one can begin with more simple measures, for instance, steps to ensure the safety of shipping lanes in the Pacific. And apropos, the three Far Eastern straits have a most direct bearing on these. Those who have thoughts about blockading them are, apart from all else, making threatening gestures toward the security interests of people of all countries of this part of the globe, including the people of Japan itself.

DPRK SENDS LETTER TO UN ON U.S., ROK STANDS

LD052215 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 5 TASS -- The mission of Observers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations Organization has sent a letter to the U.N. Security Council, holding the United States and the South Korean authorities fully responsible for the impasse in the North-South negotiations. The categorical refusal of the United States and the South Korean authorities to accept the DPRK's constructive initiatives, which were put forward on the international year of peace and which are aimed at relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula, is tantamount to declaration of confrontation and warfare policy, the letter streses.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CHIEF RECEIVES MONGOLIA'S RAGCHAA

PM041335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings and Conversations"]

[Text] On 24 July V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee, had a meeting with T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Miniters.

A number of questions concerning Soviet-Mongolian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were discussed during the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Ts. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation,

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES IRAN'S MOHAMMAD LARIJANI

LD051013 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, deputy foreign minister Mohammad Larijani.

The Iranian representative handed over a message from Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament) chairman 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The conversation, held in a frank, goodwill atmosphere, was attended by Iran's charge d'affaires in the USSR, B. Kasemi.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES LENGTH OF PAKISTAN-DRA TALKS

PM051518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Filippov article: "Who Is Dragging Out the talks. We Answer a Reader" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] N. Kolobov (Vladivostok), A. Orbelyan (Yerevan), and other readers ask why the Afghan-Pakistani talks, which are designed to resolve the problem of settling the political situation surrounding Afghanistan, are taking so long.

The latest round of Afghan-Pakistani talks was resumed recently in the Geneva Palais Des Nations. It should be noted that these talks, begun on the initiative of the DRA Government back in the summer of 1982, are not being conducted directly. The delegations sit in different rooms of the UN headquarters in Europe, while D. Cordoves, the personal representative of this organization's secretary general, fulfills the role of intermediary.

The reason for this procedure for conducting the talks lies in the stand taken by Pakistan's ruling circles, which are actively participating in the "undeclared war" against the DRA. They refuse to come into direct contact with Kabul's representatives.

Nevertheless, due to the flexible realistic stand taken by the Afghan leadership, and also the mediation of the UN secretary general's personal representative, a certain degree of progress has been achieved at the talks. Let us also note that the Afghan leadership once proposed beginning negotiations with the Iranian Government, but the latter failed to respond.

It must be said that from the very beginning of the Afghan-Pakistani talks, Kabul has constantly endeavored to reach a political settlement which would be in the interests of peace and stability in this country and in the region as a whole. This, however, cannot be said of Pakistan, whose authorities are not averse to speaking of a "settlement," but are in fact dragging out the talks. They are trying to reduce the talks merely to setting the dates for the withdrawl of the limited Soviet contingent which went to Afghanistan at the request of its government to assit the young republic in repelling aggression.

Despite the allegations of the Pakistani authorities, it is well known that the main stumbling block to the peaceful settlement of the problem is not the "Soviet presence" but the unceasing aggression of imperialist and reactionary forces from the territory of Pakistan and Iran. Pakistan's leading circles have given permission to set up more than 100 so-called "refugee camps" on their land, where rebel groups of saboteurs are trained who are then dispatched to Afghanistan. It is they who assist in relaying to the Dushmans the weapons and ammunition sent from the United States and other countries.

The position of the Soviet Union, which is in favor of reaching a just settlement as soon as possible to the situation surrounding Afghanistan, is quite clear: We are opposed to any interference in this country's internal affairs and are in favor of an end to the "undeclared war" against the DRA. As soon as this outside interference ceases, under its accord with the Afghan Government, the USSR is prepared -- and this was clearly stated at the 27th CPSU Congress -- to return its troops home.

There is no breach between words and deeds as far as the Soviet leadership is concerned. It was officially announced the other day that, having comprehensively assessed the situation and after consultations with the Afghan leadership, the USSR has decided to bring home six regiments by the end of this year. By taking such a serious step, of which the interested states, including Pakistan, received prior notification, the Soviet Union strives to speed up a political settlement and give it further impetus.

The latest round of Afghan-Pakistani talks to begin in Geneva must show how the Pakistani side reacts to this goodwill gesture. A curtailment of outside interference in the affairs of democratic Afghanistan must be its response to this.

PDPA SESSION REVEALS 'SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS'

PM041511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PDPA Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Aug -- Questions relating to the fulfillment of state plans to develop the DRA's industry and agriculture in the last 3 months (the first quarter of the current Afghan year) have been discussed at a PDPA Central Committee Politburo session held here. As a whole, it was noted at the session, the plans set have been fulfilled. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo also examined the work done by some party committees in the provinces and by the state public prosecutor.

The BAKHTAR agency reports that, while examining the results of economic development, it was noted that there are serious shortcomings in the work of a number of ministries, departments, PDPA Committees, and social organizations. Thus, 7 out of 17 ministries have failed to meet plan targets. There are also serious shortcomings in the implementation of the land and water reform. It was stressed at the PDPA Central Committee Politburo session that, if the situation is not rectified soon, the leaders of the lagging ministries and departments will be removed from their posts.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES U.S.-SRI LANKA RELATIONS

LD171958 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Yuriy Kirichati commentary]

[Excerpts] Alarming events in Sri Lanka give rise for anxiety to all who are concerned over the future of that country and who show sympathy and respect for the hard working Sri Lanka people. There has been anxiety and concern over the death of innocent civilians as a result of bomb and shell explosions. That is why the Soviet Union is greatly satisfied with every new step aimed at searching for concrete ways to settle the protracted crisis. Of course, settling the problem of relations between nations is a painstaking process requiring a lot of effort. Clearly it can be solved only within the framework of Sri Lanka's sovereignty and with the participation of all the sides concerned. [Passage omitted]

However, some Western elements demonstrate an altogether different approach in a bid to extract some profit from the conflict in Sri Lanka. Their actions are similar to the actions of people who hurry up to a fire to pour oil into it and profit at others' expense rather than to quench the fire. This is how we can interpret falsehoods of every sort quickly picked up and spread by Western news media. [passage omitted] The West would like to hinder the development of normal good-neighborly relations between India and Sri Lanka and thereby slow down the process of settling the conflict on the island.

On the pretext of giving aid to Sri Lanka to overcome the crisis, Washington has succeeded in resuming the notorious Peace Corps activity in the country and transferring a big oil refinery in Trincomalee for lease to foreign firms controlled by American transnational corporations. This, incidentally, was facilitated by Vernon Walters, formerly CIA deputy director and now U.S. representative at the United Nations. [Passage omitted] In defiance of large-scale opposition from the Lanka [as heard] public, Walters imposed on Colombo the arrival of Israeli special services agents in Sri Lanka. He persuaded the Sri Lanka leadership then that Israeli specialists would help to stabilize the situation in the country. [passage omitted]

London, THE HINDUSTAN TIMES remarks, only regrets that in Britain restrictions have formally been in effect for officers of a special air troopers' service [as heard] to be subject to British laws. In other words, it laments that it can't interfere in Sri Lanka's affairs actively and openly any longer.

The United States would like to profit by the conflict in Sri Lanka as much as possible. Washington has concrete plans. It has long been showing interest in Trincomalee harbor, one of the best in the Indian Ocean. [passage omitted] On the pretext of aid to Sri Lanka, the local press has pointed out, the United States would like to get a base there [place not further specified] for refuelling warplanes deployed at the American military base on the Diego Garcia Island and for airlifting units of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force to Southwest Asia. Washington believes that it is easier to carry out its designs in the conditions of mounting tension in that country. That is why the destabilized situation on the island is lucrative for the United States.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR S.E. ASIA NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM060854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Dmitriy Kosyrev commentary: "The Right Course"]

[Text] The idea of forming a zone free of nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia is gaining increasingly broad support in he countries of this vast, populous region.

As is well known, this idea was put forward by Indonesia this summer at a conference of ASEAN foreign ministers held in Manila and met with a positive response there on the whole. It was decided to put the matter in practical form. And so the other day Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja confirmed: A corresponding draft treaty is now being drawn up in Jakarta.

Nuclear-free zones are now being formed in many regions of the world. It is the command of the times. It is also being felt in the Pacific Ocean basin, where it is becoming increasingly necessary to place a barrier in the way of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons. Thus, 1 year ago a treaty was concluded to declare the entire south Pacific Ocean just such a zone. This document has been signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the island states in the region. It is planned for ratification next week.

Of course, the task of forming a nuclear-free zone under specific conditions of Southeast Asia is complex. There are a considerable number of problems involved here. In particular, there is the question of the Philippines, where two very large American military bases are sited with nuclear weapons, according to numerous reports. At this point it is appropriate to recall that Philippines President C. Aquino has stated the need to hold a referendum in the country on this issue, as there are constant pickets by demonstrators with protest placards at the gates of the bases themselves.

It is preceisely the question of these bases tht has long been regarded as the main obstacle to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the region. Back in 1971 the concept of a nuclear-free Southeast Asia was accepted by the ASEAN group, among others. However, for a long time it was believed that its practical implementation was in the distant future. Now, as we can see, the situation has changed. Life itself demands that this problem be resolved.

Indonesia's initiative in drawing up a nonnuclear treaty for Southeast Asia is based, as we can see, on a correct assessment of the mood of the public and a number of governments in the region and on the fact that the formation of a nuclear-free zone will strenghen peace and security in Southeast Asia, and also the prestige of those states which support this idea. Jakarta's efforts in this direction recently have been persistent. It is very noteworthy that one of the Indonesian president's advisers said the other day that his country is also in favor of nonnuclear status for the whole of the Indian Ocean.

All this clearly shows that Southeast Asia is striving, as is the entire Pacific Ocean region, to rid itself of the nuclear threat and to become involved in the general process to establish an all-embracing international security system.

SRV SENDS THANKS FOR LE DUAN CONDOLENCES

PM051355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades,

We are profoundly touched and sincerely grateful to you for expressing your condolences and for sending a high-level party and government delegation headed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to participate in the funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of Comrade Le Duan.

We express heartfelt thanks to the CPSU, the Communists, and the whole Soviet people for the profound sympathy in connection with the death of our General Secretary Le Duan and for the high assessment of his contribution to the cause of the Vietnamese revolution, the international communist and workers movement, and the unwavering strengthening and development of the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our parties and peoples.

Dear Comrades,

We take this opportunity to reaffirm the continuity of the fundamental course of the communist party and the Vietnamese state, aimed at the utmost strengthening of the strategic alliance and all-around cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the CPSU, between the SRV and the USSR, on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of the peoples of both our countires, for the sake of the cause of peace and socialism all over the world.

We wish the communists and the whole fraternal Soviet people, led by the glorious CPSU, brilliant new achievements in the cause of the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and a new and even greater contribution to the cause of strengthening the socialist community's might and in the struggle for peace and security of peoples all over the world.

With communist greetings,

The CPV Central Committee
The SRV National Assembly
The SRV Council of State
The SRV Council of Ministers

RYZHKOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH RCP'S TOTU

LD051648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Totu, candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and deputy premier of the Romanian Government. During the conversation they exchanged opinions on a number of questions of Soviet-Romanian relations, the implementation of the long-term program -- signed this year -- for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Romania for the period up to the year 2000, and also the participation of both countries in carrying out measures envisaged in the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress among the CEMA member countries.

The importance was stressed regarding foreign economic ties in the matter of speeding up the socioeconomic development of both countries in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th RCP Congress. Special attention was devoted to Soviet-Romanian cooperation in implementing joint national economic projects in the interests of meeting more fully the requirements of both sides for the output they need.

The conversation passed off in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere.

Taking part in it were: Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR's permanent representative to the CEMA; Romania's minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Pungan; and Romania's Ambassador in the Soviet Union, Dudas.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ACCORD SIGNED WITH GDR

PM051527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 6 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] The further strenthening of all-around fraternal ties between the USSR and GDR peoples will be promoted by the basic guidelines for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR and the German-Soviet Friendship Society for 1986-90. This document signed in Moscow 31 July provides for the holding of measures marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 40th anniversary of the GDR's formation, and other portentous dates in the life of the two states.

The measures planned in the document, E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, said at the signing ceremony, accord with the higher demands of the new stage in our countries' development outlined by the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was present at the signing.

COMMENTARY ON COMMONWEALTH MEETING IN LONDON

RSA Sanctions Termed 'Cosmetic'

LD052206 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Report by correspondent B. Kalyagin on Commonwealth meeting in London; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The summit conference of the seven Commonwealth countries has ended in London. There was virtually one question on the agenda; the imposing of obligatory and comprehensive sanctions against the Pretoria regime with the aim of forcing it to abolish the shameful apartheid system. Virtually all the members of the Commonwealth with one exception -- Great Britain -- are in favor of such measures. British Prime Minister Thatcher found herself in the role of patron of the racist authorities.

In trying to justify this unseemly position, the head of the British Government is saying that the African population of the Republic of South Africa and the neighboring African countries might suffer from an economic boycott of Pretoria. These are flimsy arguments. The inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa whose skin is dark and the Frontline States of Africa suffer from something quite different -- from the aggressive racist policy of the apartheid regime. They are calling for a boycott of Pretoria. London's hypocritical reservations may be explained by the selfish interests of British capital that obtains considerable profits from the exploited labor of African workers in the Republic of South Africa.

The indignation at the tactics of the British Government is so great that a number of members of the Commonwealth have stated that they will withdraw from the Commonwealth if London continues to sabotage the imposition of sanctions. Under these conditions, the British cabinet has once again resorted to maneuvering; Margarat Thatcher has announced that she is prepared to adopt certain limited measures against the Republic of South Africa, on the development of tourism with it. The other participants in the meeting justifably called these measures "purely cosmetic".

The conference in London ended, essentially, in a split. Britain found itself isolated.

'Sharp Differences' Cited

LD051024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0735 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] London, 5 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yevstigneyev reports:

A meeting of heads of state and of governments of seven countries of the Commonwealth, an organization that brings together 49 states that were former colonies and dominions of Britain, has ended here in an atmosphere of sharp differences. After many hours of tense negotiations that went late into the night, Great Britain and the six other participants in the meeting were unable to work out a united approach to the main, and virtually the only, issue on the agenda: the introduction of effective economic sanctions against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

As the local press notes, the Thatcher government, which has found itself in complete isolation, categorically refused to make a cardinal revision of its policy toward Pretoria, despite insistent demands by the broad international public, including the countries of the Commonwealth.

Instead, the British Prime Minister undertook a series of maneuvres aimed at preventing the adoption of effective sanctions against Pretoria.

She proposed that the Commonwealth take only "limited measures," envisaging, for example, a partial ban on tourism to the Republic of South Africa and on new capital investment in its economy. In Thatcher's words, Great Britain will not in principle impede a number of other steps that might be taken against South Africa within the framework of the "Common Market."

Such tactics of London in taking purely cosmetic measures against the racist clique did not work. According to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the proposals put forward by M. Thatcher on the boycott of the Republic of South Africa obviously have not been "serious and cannot even be regarded as real sanctions." Representatives of other countries also pointed to the obviously insuffient character of Great Britain's "initiatives."

As noted in the meeting's communique, the other six participants emphasized the necessity of an immediate implementation of the decisions on sanctions against the Republic of South Africa that have been approved by the state and government heads of the Commonwealth countries at the conference in Nassau (Bahamas) last autumn.

London officialdom's position gave rise to a sharp reaction in the political and social circles of Britain. Donald Anderson, Labour Party representative characterized the cabinet's actions as "pitiable half-hearted measures." Liberal Party Leader David Steel has called the steps of the Conservative government "obviously insufficient."

ARTICLE VIEWS 'POSITIVE CHANGE' IN UK RELATIONS

PM060730 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 30, 4 Aug 86 pp 7-8

[A. Lebedev article: "The Potential and Prospects"]

[Text] "On the whole, we are pleased with the results of our talks," Eduard Shevardnadze said at his London press conference. In turn, Sir Geoffrey Howe, as THE TIMES observed, said that he was highly pleased with the talks and thought the visit had been extremely useful.

Indeed for the first time in ten years the U.S.S.R. and the U.K. signed three major agreements at once. These concern economic and industrial cooperation for the five years ahead, the settlement of financial and property claims made prior to 1939, and the prevention of maritime incidents, the last being particularly important, because it deals with military matters.

Indisputably, the significance of that part of the negotiations not recorded in agreements is great. After all, various aspects of restraining the arms race were discussed. In this connection the Soviet foreign minister noted Britian's realistic and sensible approach. London has largely subscribed to the Soviet stand. It advocates observance of the operative Soviet-American SALT-I, SALT-2 and ABM records, as well as progress at the Geneva nuclear and space weaponry talks, and wants the new Soviet-U.S. summit to produce essential practical results.

Understanding was also reached with regard to the possibility of jointly elaborating such issues as a chemical weapons ban and cutbacks in armed forces and armaments in Europe. Both sides stressed the importance of bringing the Stockholm conference to a successful conclusion and making due and proper preparations for the Vienna meeting of the states that took part in the all-European conference.

Nothing Happens Overnight

In short, there is, evidently, every ground to note a positive change in Anglo-Soviet relations which up to now could hardly be considered balanced or cloudless. Many commentators in London said they had not expected such substantial results from the talks.

We are not to blame for the almost ten-year intervals that have regrettably become the norm in high-level Anglo-Soviet contacts. A breakthrough occurred in December 1984, when a Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev visited the U.K. The political scale of the visit, the character of the exchange of opinions immediately attracted notice from the British and world public.

In talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, members of her cabinet, MPI and the leaders of the political parties, the Soviet leader urged a radical revision of the artifically frozen bilateral relations and suggested resolutely abandoning obsolescent stereotypes in favour of a new mode of political thinking, a mode that alone is conceivable in our day, and treats national and world interests as an organic whole.

Recalling his London visit at the Geneva U.S.S.R.-U.S. summit, Mikhail Gorbachev quoted Lord Palmerston's well-known aphorism that Britain has no eternal allies and no perpetual enemies, but only eternal and perpetual interests. The U.S.S.R. has always had the fullest understanding and respect for these interests. Do friendship and cooperation with the U.S.S.R. conflict, after all, with the U.K.'s national interests? Do they threaten its privileged or "special" relationship with the U.S.? Or, for that matter, with other allies and partners? On no account. After all, this is cooperation between two states and is not detrimental to any third party. Yes, cooperation, not marriage, in which a third party would certainly be out of place.

There is, it may be added, a wealth of historical experience of such cooperation, in the anti-Hitler coalition and in the extension of the alliance of the Big Three to bring into existence the United Nations out of a common desire to put an end to war. The common sense that is traditionally thought of as a national British virtue, in other words, pragmatism unswayed by emotion was strikingly demonstrated in those days. We should not forget that the same Winston Churchill, who only a quarter of a century earlier had said that "Bolshevism must be strangled in the cradle," entered into an alliance with the U.S.S.R.

True, a year after the end of the war Churchill advised Washington to use its atomic monopoly immediately to bring their recent ally to its knees. After the passage of several years, however, Sir Winston again rose above ideological antipathies to demonstrate his realism when in 1954 he said it was necessary to enter into dialogue with Moscow. The reason was simple: the U.S.S.R. now possessed thermonuclear weapons and the British leadership found Washington's policies increasingly unpredictable and dangerous. In the 1950's Pentagon generals again and again discussed the possibility of using nuclear weapons first in the Korean war, and later in Indo-China. Churchill and his colleagues rightly feared that such an eventuality could provoke a worldwide nuclear conflict with the most catastrophic consequences, in which one of the first victims would surely be Britain as U.S. nuclear bombers were stationed there.

The realistic approach to East-West relations gained ground in British foreign policy as military-strategic parity was established between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., between the two groupings.

At any rate, after the end of the war London again and again produced constructive diplomatic initiatives, from Conservatives and Labours alike.

We should recall Tory leader Harold MacMillan's active contribution to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, a document of vast political significance internationally. At the time London constructively worked to support a dialogue between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., between West and East generally.

Further, in the 1970's, Harold Wilson's Labour government also promoted detente in Europe and significantly contributed to the successful Helsinki Conference and the all-European process. In 1975 major Anglo-Soviet agreements in both the political and economic fields were signed in Moscow.

In short, there is no small amount of positive experience in the bilateral relationship. Incidentally, negative experience can also serve a useful purpose, provided the right lessons are drawn. It is small wonder that Lord Carrington, Britain's Foreign Secretary in the early 1980's and now NATO secretary-general, began at one point to warn against "megaphone diplomacy."

There was indeed a time when the rhetoric from London with regard to the U.S.S.R. and its allies resembled the Billingsgate of British soccer fans. Now and again one had the impression that the classic British restraint and sangfroid had forsaken the shores of Albion for the banks of the Moskva River. But strong language is not that important. Handsome is as handsome does. And here the balance sheet was full of contradictions.

The U.K. was the first country in Western Europe to have U.S. cruise missiles, targeted on the U.S.S.R., stationed on its soil and to support SDI. At the same time, it resisted pressure from Washington and did not agree to cancel contracts signed by British firms with Soviet organizations. One can hardly call such a policy consistent.

It would not be without interest in this respect to recall what Ivan Mayskiy, the prominent Soviet historian and diplomat, had to say about his conversations with Maksim Litvinov, Soviet people's commissar for foreign affairs, in 1932 before leaving for London as Soviet ambassador. Litvinov gave a noteworthy analysis of Anglo-Soviet relations and the factors that affect them, saying that sentiments of ideological hostility "often befog the heads of Britain's ruling elite, blind it, and rob it of its habitual level-headedness and political foresight." He noted that unremitting opposition within the elite between the two trends, one in which a statesmanlike approach prevailed and cooperation with the U.S.S.R. was considered to be an advantage, and the other, dominated by a class approach. He maintained that the conflict between these two trends were responsible for the zigzags in our bilateral relations.

This is certainly an instructive analysis. We cannot isolate the present from the past and, in effect, it would be dangerous to do so. At the same time we must not be bogged down in history. One thing is clear: whereas in the 1930's the political myopia of a section of Britain's ruling circles led to tragedy, today it may culminate in universal disaster.

To prevent that happening, all nations must make urgent efforts, and in this respect the U.K. has an appreciable role to play. In the 1970's Prime Minister Edward Heath called Britain an average power of the first rank. Though, of course, the alignment of forces in the postwar world has changed, the Soviet Union has always viewed the U.K. as a great power, as a Security Council meeting shouldering great political responsibility on the international plane, and also as a possessor of nuclear weapons.

While on the subject of nuclear weapons, it should be noted that many specialists in the U.K. itself do not subscribe to the modest assessment of the U.K.'s nuclear potential, in which its officials are prone to indulge. [paragraph continues]

Liberal MP Paddy Ashdown noted in THE GUARDIAN that if submarines were to have the Trident-2 nuclear missile instead of Polaris, Britain would acquire a first-strike nuclear potential which the U.S.S.R. would have to take into account.

Generally speaking, such problems as curbing the nuclear arms race, and especially ending all nuclear tests, and banning and abolishing chemical weapons, are all domains where Britain has shown initiative in the past. There is nothing to prevent it from playing a similar role today and in the future. The leaders of the main political parties continually exhort the government to do so. Incidentally, the "special" relationship with the U.S. ally implies not one-way but two-way trust and influence.

Watch the Weather

As for Soviet-British relations, this potential and prospects are truly infinite. Can it be considered normal that Britain, which a mere ten years or so ago led capitalist countries in trade with the U.S.S.R., is now somewhere near the bottom of the table? Note that the agreement signed to settle financial and property claims will now greatly ease reciprocal crediting and financing. We are far from having exhausted the possibilities for scientific and technological, cultural and humanitarian cooperation.

Finally, the perennial intervals in high-level political contacts in no way contribute to mutual understanding. However, recent years have given grounds for hope. A parliamentary delegation from the U.K. has visited Moscow, while First Deputy Premier Vsevolod Murakhovskiy recently visited Britain. The Soviet leadership has had meetings with British Party leaders Neil Kinnock, Denis Healy, David Steel and David Owen. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is to visit the U.S.S.R., as, when in London, Eduard Shevardnadze extended the appropriate invitations to her and her Foreign Minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Addressing British MP's some 18 months ago, Mikhail Gorbachev recalled the proverb: "After rain sunshine." He emphasized that fair weather in relations between states would not come overnight without an effort from both sides. So we must work together to see to it that nobody wilfully summons storm clouds again, as, unlike the weather, the political climate depends on us.

U.S. INDIFFERENCE TO UK SECRETS AD LAW SCORED

PM041559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Shalnev "Pertinent Remarks": "Allies Under a Cap"]

[Text] The chief thing is not to get caught, a former CIA director remarked not without coquetry when asked to specify whether the United States and its allies spy on each other.

But the CIA was caught again. It turns out that British companies operating in that sector of the economy to which, according to London's THE HERALD, the Official Secrets Act is actively applied have found themselves under the cap of the Langley department. However, this is a British law, and as such is nothing more than a piece of paper to the CIA, which treats even American legislation with no special deference, violating it whenever it deems necessary.

So, it has become known that the U.S. central intelligence service is gathering very detailed and secret information on nuclear industry enterprises, including those that fulfill British Defense Ministry contracts.

This is how it is done: Whenever these companies, such as British Nuclear Fuels Limited, for example, need to purchase equipment or technology from the United States, they must fill out a special questionnaire together with the order, answering a series of questions on various aspects of their activity. The U.S. Embassy obligingly yet confidentially explains that the deal will not come off unless answers are provided to the questions. The completed questionnaires are forwarded to Washington, to the Department of Commerce, to a section which, so THE HERALD reports, services the CIA.

It is all very simple. It has to be supposed that there is a substantial saving for the CIA: For, without spending virtually a single cent, American intelligence obtains information which, according to Liberal MP Paddy Ashdown, is of "a detailed and exhaustive nature" and, under the Official Secrets Act, constitutes just such a secret.

The Liberal MP demanded an end to the CIA's practice of gathering information on the British nuclear industry. Incidentally, as recently as last April a shocked Britain learned that the CIA spies on British computer firms. Then, too, these were demands for this to be investigated and stopped. But the Official Secrets Act is British, you see and is just a piece of paper -- to the CIA...

ARTICLE NOTES 'ANGER' OVER FRG MISSILE ACCIDENT

PM051419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Fraught With Catastrophe"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Aug -- An incident involving a U.S. Pershing 14 missile on a NATO military base in Bavaria has caused an outburst of indignation and anger among the FRG democratic public. It is pointed out in local political circles that this is not the first accident threatening to evolve into a nuclear catastrophe with all the ensuring consequences.

It was already reported that a crane arm knocked the nuclear warhead off the missile in the course of maintenance work on 30 July. It was only by sheer luck that no one was hurt. People here recall in this regard that a major catastrophe occurred last January at the U.S. missile base near Heilbronn as a result of the explosion of a Pershing-2 missile deployed there. Three U.S. soldiers were killed and nine injured as a result. The fire that was started almost caused nearby nuclear warheads to explode.

Karsten Voigt, foreign policy expert from the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in the Bundestag, pointed out in connection with the incident the growing danger posed by the deployment of nuclear missiles on West Germany territory. He demanded that the FRG Government immediately inform the parliament of details of the 30 July accident and the measures to ensure the safety of the population in regions where missiles with nuclear charges are deployed.

In this regard, the newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU accuses the Ministry of Defense of trying to play down the seriousness of the accident.

For its part, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes that more nuclear weapons are deployed in the FRG than in any other country. The incident Bavaria offers an opportunity to give some thought to the fact that the withdrawal of the other type of this missile, the Pershing-2, from the FRG would reduce the threat hanging over the country's population.

COMMENTARY SAYS WEST ENCOURAGING APARTHEID, CRIMES

MB050934 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Station Observer (Eugene Stebanov) commentary]

[Text] South African President Pieter Botha has stiffened the state of emergency regulations. Local authorities have been more extensively empowered to stifle the antiapartheid movement. Our observer, (Eugen Stebanov), writes the following in comment:

President Botha's decision gives the green light to a new wave of police violence towards antiracist protesters, although it seemed earlier that the actions of the punitive forces were not restricted either. This is borne out by the fact that since the state of emergency was introduced in South Africa more than 200 freedom fighters have died. According to Johannesburg THE STAR, some 10,000 people have been jailed without trial. The figures persuasively show how acute the political situation is in South Africa. On the one hand there is a new upsurge in the struggle to topple the apartheid regime on the other there are desperate attempts by the authorities to keep the situation in the country under control.

Over the last week alone thousands of pupils in the black ghetto of Soweto near Johannesburg boycotted classes in protest against the presence of soldiers and police on the grounds of education establishments. There were massive strikes at factories owned by the West German company, Volkswagen, at the American Goodyear Corporation Enterprise, and at the works belonging to the branch of the French firm, Carbon Lorrein. There have been more and more actions by the African population against the puppet authorities in pseudo-independent bantustans. However, the regime has again been searching for a way out of the acute social and economic crisis by further toughening repressions.

Why is President Botha so openly contemptuous of the world community's demands to put an end to the bloodshed in South Africa? The answer should be sought in the position of the Western powers, above all, the United States. Pretoria adopted new draconian measures soon after President Reagan made it clear that he would not let comprehensive sanctions be introduced against its historic ally. London, too, has embarked on a road of appeasing South Africa. Even after the failure of the foreign secretary's mission, Sir Geoffrey Howe, called upon to contribute to a dialogue in South Africa, the Thatcher government has remained strictly opposed to sanctions. More than that, at a time when new repressive laws come into effect in South Africa, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, is holding consultations in London and Bonn to draw up a common position obstructing the adoption of effective measure against South Africa. Such a Western policy is inspiring the apartheid regime for new crimes.

YELTSIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

PM051045 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVAD in Russian 20 Jul 86 pp 1-3

["Report by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom" -- MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA headline; delivered at 19 July Moscow Gorkom Plenum]

[Text] Comrades!

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum examined the draft plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan, and the routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet approved it. These materials have been published and you have studied them, of course.

The targets for the 5-year plan are intensive. The plenum stressed its particular importance and significance in the entire process of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development in line with the congress demands. How we fulfill the 12th 5-Year Plan targets will determine all the subsequent transformations, through the year 2000.

The materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, M.S. Gorbachev's report, and the speeches devoted the main attention to the first results of the postcongress period. There was a profound, objective, and frank analysis of the most diverse spheres of our activity: economic, organizational, ideological, and political work. It was stressed that the first positive changes have appeared in the work of party committees and the collectives of ministries and departments. At the same time it was said frankly and openly that the restructuring is proceeding with difficulty in all spheres in the spirit of the congress demands. The main reasons why this is happening were indicated.

On the basis of the results of the Central Committee plenum, the necessary propaganda work has been done in the city's party organizations.

First, the 5-year plan for Moscow's socioeconomic development. The city's draft 5-year plan is available to the plenum participants. So there is no need to talk about every detail of it. I wish to dwell only on the main avenues, especially since on 22 July it will be submitted for examination at a Moscow City Soviet session. Today and at the session, the comrades will make their comments on it, and these will be carefully examined before the plan is approved.

A brief word about the main targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan. The volume of industrial production will increase by 19 percent and labor productivity by 21.5 percent (that is, by 2.5 percentage points more), which represents a rate of growth of 60 percent compared with the 11th 5-year plan. These are difficult targets. But they will really be possible if, apart from other factors, we carry out the renewal of production capital two to three times more rapidly than in the previous 5-year plan.

It is planned to increase the volume of mechanization and automation by 50 percent and to reduce the proportion of manual operations in industry by 22 percent. Machine building will be developed on a priority basis; here the increase in the volume will be twice the overall increase in industrial output. The country will receive tens of thousands of personal computers in the new 5-year plan.

The plans incorporate a twofold acceleration of the increase in improvement of output quality.

There will be an increase in the proportion of capital investments channeled into social development, on the basis of which we will thoroughly rectify many problems directly affecting the Muscovites' vital interests.

The standard of comfort of the housing erected will improve and we will go over completely to comprehensive construction planning [zastroyka] (Comrade I.D. Pisarev is responsible). Means have been distributed in a way that eliminates the existing imbalance between commissioning and groundwork in the construction of apartment blocks. We must concern ourselves seriously with the architecture, construction, and reconstruction of monuments and the city center, and there will be an increase in the volume of work to redesign apartment blocks with communal apartments, involving, among other things, the creation of a Moscow Housing Construction Cooperative for the reconstruction of individual houses. Nine conservation zones have been carefully studied and are now being set up within the Sadovoye Ring. They are to be restored and improved with the utmost sensitivity. This is to ensure that we do not create anything less than the best of the new on the "bare bones," as it is expressed figuratively in Oleg Volkov's recently published book "Every Stone Lives" ["Kazhdyy Kamen v Ney Zhivoy"]. To this end any new ideas from the planners and architects must be publicized very widely among the Muscovites.

The volume of work done by organizations of ministries and departments on municipal projects will increase by 50 percent. We have managed to break through the parasitic attitude toward the construction in Moscow that had formerly become established among certain central institutions. Starting next year, the following ministries are to become actively involved in urban construction: Transport Construction (Minister Comrade V.A. Brezhnev), Installation and Special Construction Work (Comrade B.V. Bakin), Power and Electrification (Comrade A.I. Mayorets), and others.

The number of children's preschool institutions which it is proposed to commission in the 12th 5-Year Plan will make it possible to resolve this problem for the most part. There will be an increase of nearly 60 percent in capital investments in health care, which will not only provide a quantity of new places in hospitals and health centers, but will also substantially increase the availability of modern medical equipment to them (mainly at rayon level). More than 2,000 stores, cafes, canteens, and consumer service enterprises will be commissioned. Nearly twice as many resources as in the 11th 5-Year Plan are being channeled into these areas. It is planned to double the commissioning of subway lines and decisively make up for the laggardness here (commissioning 45 km). The number of passengers who can be carried by above-ground forms of transport at one time will increase by one-fourth, and the standard of comfort will improve. According to calculations, by the end of the 5-year plan telephones will be installed within a year of the order.

It is planned to channel large volumes of capital investments into the construction of cultural and sports facilities.

We have come to the conclusion that we must abandon the construction of a number of production projects. Agreement has been reached with the Gosplan. The money released is to be channeled into social, cultural, and consumer facilities and improving municipal services.

There is a difficult situation with many light and food industry enterprises. The volume of construction and installation work in connection with modernization will increase by 50 percent here. All the same, we will not resolve all the problems, even the acute ones, in the 5-year plan.

The plan provides for taking 128 enterprises out of Moscow.

The plan also has its weak points.

The question of strengthening the scientific research and experimental and testing facilities of our scientific institutions has not been studied in full.

Departmental barriers in the path of creating new specialized capacities and developing intersector production facilities have not been completely "knocked down." Only 11 of the 27 targets in the targeted program have been incorporated in the plan.

There will still be problems, although they will be reduced considerably, in the sphere of health care and transportation and in the provision of trading premises.

We will not be able to resolve fully the tasks of the school reform, with the necessary material facilities, until the 13th 5-year plan (although during the current 5-year plan capital investments will increase by 50 percent and 70 old schools will be modernized).

Comrades! It must be said: It was not easy to formulate the city's new 5-year plan. Labor collectives and rayons played an active part in the quest for reserves. Ministries showed greater participation in resolving Moscow's problems. Help was granted by departments of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers and by the USSR and RSFSR Gosplans. With their help the city has received a considerable supplement for social needs. And where there is still a shortfall, Gosplan Chairman Comrade Talyzin stated authoritatively that if we assimilate what we can, it will work out, year by year. The drafting of the plan was approached carefully and all our potential was weighed up. The draft plan has been discussed repeatedly at the Gorkom Bureau and the Moscow City Soviet.

Compared with the original versions, the rates of increase in production volumes and labor productivity have been increased by half a percentage point. As a result the plan is more intensive, but also more well founded, and now meets the congress demands.

The drafting of the plan is nearly finished. It will be approved in the next few days. And now we must all organize matters as rapidly as possible in such a way as to ensure that every Muscovite has his own 5-year plan as a component of the general, citywide plan. This is ultra important.

And this must also be noted: At all levels and in all sectors, the 5-year plan targets must be regarded as a minimum. This is a requirement of the Central Committee June plenum.

Comrades! The first half-year has passed. We may say that the start of the 5-year plan went quite well for the city.

In all the main indicators, the plan was fulfilled. The rate of growth in production volumes was 104.8 percent, and in labor productivity it was 105.3 percent. [sentence as published] In general, the objective evaluation must be that the city's collectives have made a good start to the 5-year plan on the whole. Moscow has not seen such a pace for a long time.

The plan for output sales, taking delivery commitments into account, was 99.5 percent fulfilled. Freight and passanger shipment plans were overfulfilled.

The state capital investment quota was fully utilized. The commissioning of fixed production capital increased by 25 percent. The commissioning of housing stood at 107.0 percent, and the plan for commissioning children's preschool institutions, schools, and health centers was fulfilled.

The trade turnover plan was met, with the total increase being 5.0 percent.

The plan for the production of consumer goods was overfulfilled, and this includes R11B million worth of goods with the "N" ["innovation"] index alone. The production of children's goods has increased (though clearly not sufficiently).

Above-plan profit in industry totaled R70 million. In accordance with the state plan, 113 robotized and 61 computer complexes have been installed in the city's enterprises and organizations.

The collectives of the following plants have begun to work with greater acceleration than the others in the new 5-year plan: the automated lines plant director Comrade V.P. Shcherbakov, party committee secretary Comrade V.F. Masliyev); the No. 1 Motor Tractor Equipment Plant (Comrades A.I. Pydrin, P.K. Singyavskiy); the tire plant (Comrades A.V. Khomutinnikov, S.A. Surin); the Lianozovskiy Electrical Equipment Plant (Comrades K.V. Agafonov, L.S. Lipetskiy); the Znamya Revolyutsii Machine Building Plant (Comrades I.I. Rumyantsev, A.N. Nikitayev; the Spektr Science and Production Association (Comrades V.V. Klyuyev, G.A. Mukhanov, L.I. Shipilova); the No. 6 Motor Vehicle Combine (Comrades G.A. Sarkisyan, Yu. A Kirillov); and certain others.

The enterprises of seven rayons of the city -- Volgogradskiy, Gagarinskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Kuntsevskiy, Lyublinskiy, Sverdlovskiy, and Solntsevskiy (party raykom first secretaries Comrades V.K. Belyaninov, N.M. Andreyanova, V.A Zheltov, I.M. Kolovkov, A.Ya. Nemtinov, N.Ye. Kislova, L.N. Nikolayev) -- fulfilled the sales plan, taking deliveries into account, by 100 percent.

In general, an acceleration has taken shape. According to our observation, the successes of the first half-year are chiefly the result not of the influence of economic levers, but of people's increased enthusiasm, evoked by the party congress. but you cannot go far on enthusiasm alone. People's enthusiasm must be channeled into an organized stream by creating suitable conditions for productive, highly efficient work and ensuring well founded incentives. It is well known that you cannot maintain activeness by means of slogans alone.

Therefore, in discussing the draft 5-year plan today, I would like to draw attention not so much to achievements as to where we are falling down, what we must do more work on in order, first, to consolidate the pace we have achieved, and, second, to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of this year's plan. Because all our subsequent work in the 5-year plan will depend on how we complete this year.

The result of work in the first half-year show that as well as the frontrunners, there are still many laggards, too. A fast pace has been achieved, but it is lower than in the first quarter. And if you take account of the fact that July and August, the time of mass vacations, still lie ahead, this means that during this time everyone must take on a greater load so as to maintain this pace until the end of the year.

The output sales plan was not fulfilled by 18 enterprises and the productivity plan by 20; 82 did not fulfill the plan taking deliveries into account.

Productivity even fell at enterprises of the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrorus Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry. Among the laggards were the Serp I Molot Plant (director Comrade V.A Isayev, party committee secretary Comrade Yu.N. Timofeyev), the Vladimir Ilich Plant (comrades P.N. Skrinskiy, V.N. Knyazev), and the Metallist Plant (Comrades L.V. Zotov, I.I. Nedoboy), which permitted a fall in the rate of growth of output volumes.

Incidentally, it is noteworthy that many enterprises failed to fulfill the sales plan or the labor productivity plan for the first half-year by laterally a fraction of a percent. This means that there is not constant monitoring of work here. It means that the directors have forgotten how to add up and how to engage in real economic planning work. Party raykoms also neglect this work.

The profit plan was not met by 120 enterprises.

A marked breakthrough was not achieved in the quality of articles produced. The half-year target was not fulfilled for the production of 9 out of the 93 most important types of output.

The volume of contracting work laid down was not fulfilled by 67 construction organizations.

The planned output of nonalcoholic beverages was not met. And the 3 weeks of hot weather in June showed how urgent this problem is.

Only one-fourth of the shortfall in trade turnover because of the reduction in alcohol sales (by 40 percent — RI billion) was made up for by sales of other types of goods, and here we lagged behind many regions of the country.

The plan for introducting scientific and technical achievements for the city as a whole was also not fulfilled.

As you can see, we cannot rest on our laurels, you cannot call this a restructuring! One cannot escape the impression that for many Communists and leaders, the 27th CPSU Congress and the city party conference might as well never have happened. Nor were the raykoms overzealous: Only one in three summed up the results of work in the fist half-year. This must be taken into account in future work.

Party committee did not do sufficient work with the CPSU Central Committee Appeal. Here, too, we are clearly lagging behind.

Many party and public organizations have remained deaf to the Central Committee call not to waste time. Only 1 in 4 of the city's labor collectives have discussed the appeal, and only 1 in 10 has adopted increased socialist pledges. Do the Voroshilovskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Kirovskiy, Leninskiy, and a number of other party raykoms really need more instructions in addition to the Central Committee plenum's directives?

Not everything is running smoothly in socialist competition. The Gorkom Bureau has revised the principle of its organization. Of course, it was difficult to single out the winners among the rayons when there were 48 indicators specified. They have now been reduced to seven main ones. In order to win you have to fulfill every last one of them. Similar work should be done in the rayons and the collectives.

As yet, the winner is still often an enterprise where 11 is in good order as regards fulfillment of the plan in formal terms, but the output produced is not in demand, capacities are not fully loaded, and scientific and tecnical progress takes place only on paper.

At the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipent, and Control Systems, for instance, among the socialist competition winners are the Moscow production associations EMA (Comrades V.M. Fokin, A.G. Kulesho) and Vtoroy Chasovoy Zavod (Comrades N.I. Pershin, Yu.I Ryabkova), the Kristal plat (Comrades Yu.F Sorokin, V.T. Makeyev), and the fine clocks plant (Comrades and YeI. Spiridonov, A.P. Minakov). Enterprises esteemed in the city and rayons and their steemed leaders. But they have grown accustomed to attention and fame. And in practice Here, for years on end, they produce obsolete types of output which lag substantally behind the best foreign models. New machinery is assimilated only on a small cale and manual labor prevails in production. That is the example of acceleration whic our frontrunners set.

No, comrades. Today a leader is someone who has achived the best indicator in the country and in the world for the quality of articles an labor, who has surpassed that indicator, who is rapidly restructuring all his work i the new way, who works really creatively.

Unfortunately we have few such examples.

The time for being indulgent and making allowances forcircumstances is receding into history's archives. The highest end results must be th criteria for assessments, the yardstick for all prestige. This applies to the rayons, too. One can only regret the fact that certain party raykoms still see themselvs as instructors, and not as organizers.

This is also indicated by the preliminary results of competition among the city's rayons, when only 6 out of 33 can claim prizewinningplaces in the light of the new situation -- that is, have fulfilled all seven indicator.

Party committees and all public organizations still hae a very great deal to do to ensure that the acceleration process grows steadily, is really stable, and really ensures an increase in economic efficiency.

The diversity of the tasks set for resolution in the 1th 5-Year Plan presupposes an intelligent, skilled approach to this work by the prty committees. Today it is difficult to distinguish between the important and the secondary, so urgent are the problems in Moscow City.

Nonetheless there is one problem which perhaps subsmes many others. It is the question for manpower. This affects everything. The rate of socioeconomic development, the renewal of production, the utilizatio of capacities, 2- and 3-shift work, modernization and retooling, smooth operation, saings, social problems, and so forth.

This problem did not arise overnight. To suit departmetal and sector interests, over the last three 5-year plans, instead of setting abut th automation and mechanization of production, the flywheel of increasing the number o jobs was spun, and now it is very difficult to stop it.

Over 15 years, more than 700,000 workers from other cties were brought into Moscow (the additional spending on this alone totaled some R10 illion). At the same time the rate of abandoning obsolete production facilities and echanizing manual labor fell. All this caused acute problems in the social infrastructve.

This approach "corrupted," so to speak, the economic leaders, leading to a lessening of their efforts to accelerate scientific and technical progress and transform jobs; labor discipline and social order became shaky and cadre turnover increased. Around 50 percent of the total number of workers brought into Moscow's economy left the enterprises which took them on.

As a result, the population evisaged for the capital for 1990 in the General Plan was reached 11 years early. We have 1.2 million extra people. Hence many of our troubles in the social sphere.

The Moscow population is a key indicator for the elaboration of all our plans. Today we are calculating on the basis that the capital will have 9.1 million inhabitants in 1990 and 9.5 million in 2000. If our predictions (calculations) are wrong, the disproportions which now exist will be intensified still further.

The city's economy must develop in future on the basis of reliance on its own manpower.

To overfulfill the 5-year plan targets with a smaller number of workers -- that must be the main task for every team, shop, enterprise, institute, rayon, and the city.

These are our requirements. In industry -- to increase production volumes while reducing the number of workers at existing enterprises by at least 5 percent. In construction and transportation -- to develop without an increase in the number of workers, solely through a sharp increase in labor productivity. To transform the service sphere into a "service industry." In science and scientific services, to reduce numbers by at least 7 percent, with a simultaneous growth in the effectiveness of academic, sector, and VUZ science.

This work has begun. A targeted comprehensive program for increasing the utilization of manpower in Moscow's economy (the "Labor" targeted comprehensive program) for 1986-1990 has been drawn up and is in operation, it contains concrete targets for enterprises, ministries, departments, and production units of Moscow Gorispolkom. Things have started to move in the matter of reducing the management apparatus in construction. But that is about all. They have indeed only just begun to move. Party Gorkom sections were unable to name an industrial enterprise which was working "on a quota" [of outside workers] yesterday, and today has given this up on its own initiative.

You may say it is easy to make appeals. No, we are not only making appeals. We are making demands, And we are setting an example ourselves. The party Gorkom is reducing its apparatus by 28 people, and the Moscow City Soviet by 46.

After the city party conference we came up against the fact that a number of ministries and departments, oriented toward the customarily low rate of growth in labor productivity, defend with a zeal worthy of a better purpose their own proposals for increased numbers, proposals which, in total, exceed the city's potential fivefold! And scientific institutions, in place of the planned reduction, have requested an increase of 50,000 in the number of workers.

The ink was hardly dry, for instance, on the party Gorkom plenum resolution on reducing the importation of workers from other cities, when voices began to be heard -- "without the quota system, you cannot cope with the plan."

Leaders (and they include Gorkom members) who voted for this decision went back to their offices and started signing applications to the Moscow City Soviet for the allocation, naturally "as an exception," of workers under the quota system. [paragraph continues]

Those testifying to their own unprincipled approach in this way include Comrade N.I. Serebryanikov, manager of Monsenergo; Comrade V.I. Rodichev, chief of the Main Administration of Public Catering (this is instead of the centralization and industrialization of the preparation of convenience foods); Comrade Ye. A. Brakov, general director of the Likhachev Truck Plan; Comrade V.L. Pashchenko, general director of the Frezer plant; and a whole list of other leaders.

We will not be revising the decisions of the conference and plenum, comrades. How to fulfill them — let us think about it together, but first and foremost let the organizers of production and the leaders of the Moscow City Planning Commission, the Labor Administration, and the gorispolkom labor resources section think about it — their actions cannot be called assertive.

Some people also ask: Why are you planning a further increase in production and increasing the economic potential, including industrial potential? Seek reductions and cut back volumes. Then you won't need so many people. That way you can make life easier for yourselves.

How could we agree with that? We must move toward a reduction in the numerical strength of the administrative apparatus and the elimination of unnecessary offices. And we must do this not by persuasion, but in a revolutionary way, figuratively speaking. We must rise above narrow local interests. Of course you cannot decide how Moscow should develop purely from a localistic standpoint! We must not go to extremes, as is true of any major, serious task. Everything must be calculated, considered, interconnected, balanced.

The level of labor productivity certainly depends on the condition and utilization of fixed production capital. The task set by the conference — to ensure the annual renewal of 12-15 percent of that part of fixed production capital which is machinery — met with a positive response in most ministries and is reflected in the 5-year plan.

The question is: How is the machinery used? Despite the measures being adopted, not much more than half of the progressive machine tools and machines work a second shift, and only 4 percent of them are used for three shifts.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo requires us to set about practical work immediately in the intensification of production, taking into account the Leningraders' well known initiative. The Volgogradskiy, Timiryazevskiy, Zhadanovskiy, Oktyabrskiy, and certain other party raykoms have embarked on this work. Additional measures are planned to ensure the prompt withdrawal from service of obsolete equipment and jobs of low value and the efficient utilization of the space thus vacated in order to develop modern production facilities operating on a two- or three-shift basis.

Soviet and trade union organs are drawing up corresponding proposals for restructurng the work timetables of transportation, educational establishments, kindergartens, and other facilities in the social sphere. This is not easy. But it promises great benefits. And the raykoms must set about this work more actively.

Now a word about work on job certification and rationalization.

The party Gorkom Secretariat deemed this work unsatisfactory. Given the present rate of elimination of superfluous and obsolete jobs, the overall number of workers freed totaled no more than 13,000, and three times that figure is needed. Gorkom sections believe that work has been left to look after itself. So the question is: Did that really happen without our help, or rather our lack of monitoring, comrade chiefs and secretaries of the party Gorkom?

Lessons must be learned from this negative experience by everyone, both party and economic organs, especially since this year certification has begun in organizations in the sphere of science, construction, transportation, communication, consumer services, trade, and public catering.

The retooling and modernization of production and investments policy in general require new approaches. Not following the old path and avoiding familiar errors means radically reviewing the quality of the designs for carrying out construction work in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Doesn't everyone know this? It has been known for a long time. Who has been bold enough to stop work once begun, having assessed the design as obsolete? We cannot name any examples.

We must admit, self-critically: The party Gorkom, too, solely in preparing for today's plenum, gave the instruction to reassess the standard of projects at 30 enterprises. The results showed that output up to world standards is envisaged only in 18 plans and leading technology in only 2 or 3, and nowhere is provision made for releasing a number of workers. Moreover the development plans of the Sapfir Plant (the Union design organization, director Comrade Luganskiy, party bureau secretary Comrade Shelest), the Kalibr Plant (the Gipostanok design organization, director Comrade Chernyshev, party bureau secretary Comrade Vasilyeva), and a number of others plan to use equipment which has long since gone out of production. I can find no words to assess such actions.

Of course, it is easier for party raykoms to stand aside now, and later give resolute assessments on the basis of a fait accompli and draw organizational conclusions. But is that the party approach? Here we must act promptly and boldly. It is necessary to review 100 percent of the designs. The broadest publicity must be ensured when they are discussed and the opinion of specialists, engineers, and workers must be taken into account. This must be done without delay. The most categorical decisions and even the fact that construction is complete must not intimidate us. If the design is obsolete and the technology is yesterday's, it is better to stop construction and hold back the installation of equipment. Even if a year is lost, let us decisively reject the temptation to make use of something at once, even if it means half-measures and ultimately losses. If we do not display firmness here, we will involve the state in vast expenditure and not achieve new quality. Difficult? Yes. How can you talk to the ministry? Come to the Gorkom -- we will helk you pursue a principled line.

We will help, but first and foremost we will demand initiatve in carrying out the retooling and modernization, including work done by the enterprises' own efforts. We will demand this, because all the conditions have now been created for work to be done on the basis of enterprises' own resources. In the current 5-year plan this work should increase threefold. Party raykoms must inculcate in the leaders a "taste" for this form of economic management.

There were many complaints about the "Borets" plant, it had constantly failed to fulfill the plan and had low qualitative indicators. A construction organization was set up at the plant; the assembly shop was revamped without an interruption in production; they set about the foundry; industrial robots appeared; labor conditions were improved, too. People supported director Comrade A.I. Ozornikov's enthusiasm by actively participating in he work. This year labor productivity has increased by nearly 13 percent, labor turnover has diminished, the collective has acquired confidence. These are not isolated examples, of course.

Let us set the task as follows: Reviewing plans, setting up one's own base, developing the existing capacities of enterprises' construction departments, and banning obsolete plans should be a norm rigorously monitored by party raykoms and ministry party committees.

Comrades! The implementation of all our plans depends to an enormous degree on how our construction workers operate in this 5-year plan. The city has been allocated nearly R20 billion in capital investments. The main thing is to assimilate them. To do this it is absolutely essential to increase construction workers' capacities by at least 25 percent. But the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Housing and Civil Engineering Construction (Glavmosstroy) (Comrade P.S. Surov) is envisaging a 20-percent increase in volumes. The main administration for industrial construction (Glavmospromstroy) (Comrade G.N. Kaminskiy) intends to develop the requisite capacities only by the end of the 5-year plan.

Glavmospromstroy fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months in terms of the volume of commodity output. But commissioning of capacities broke down at the pneumatic apparatus and automatic pneumatic equipment plant, whose products are used by the construction workers themselves, and the commissioning of the laboratory block at the Dinamo plant and a store on Peace Avenue did not go through. As in previous years, the main administration completed the plan for the overall volume of work only by overfulfilling capital repair volumes.

I must say that the main administration increased labor productivity by 7.6 percent in the half-year. Not bad, it would appear. But its own work volume increased by only 2.8 percent. Between these two figures there is a manpower loss of 1,440. And that is an entire trust! Yet this was discussed at a party conference, at the party gorkom. Promises were made which were believed. But so far they have not been kept. We will be able to give a positive rating to the main administration's work, Comrade G.N. Kaminskiy, in the 5-year plan beginning this year, if numbers stabilize and capacities grow.

The main administration for the construction of engineering installations in Moscow (Glavmosinzhstroy) is following a more complex but correct path. It first managed to stabilize numbers, then increase them somewhat, and, as a result of that, increased the volume of work last year by nearly 6 percent.

The success of the work of main construction administration, especially at social and consumer facilities, is in the hands of the collective led by Comrade Osipov. It has a good program. It has been scrutinized. The main thing is to implement it.

With reference to the audit of the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments Moscow office it can be said that in the main an orderly situation has been established in the matter of accepting housing, social, cultural, and consumer facilities -- that is, when they are accepted no more work needs to be done at them. But vigilance must not be relaxed. A second audit by people's control bodies, for example, revealed that a kindergarten in Krylatskoye -- main contractor "Mosstroy" trust No 31 (Comrade A.G. Chapichev) has been unoccupied since March and two apartment blocks in Strogino have been unoccupied since April. These are accidents. Each facility must be scrutinized and principled conclusions must be drawn.

The one criterion is: Anyone who has not understood the demands and has not drawn correct conclusions from the past grim lessons of handing over unfinished facilities can no longer hold a leading post.

Two of the six hospitals planned for the first 6 months have not been commissioned. The culprits here are the Mosstroy trust No 17 (acting director Comrade Yu.N. Nekrasov), which has been constructing the surgical block of the First City Hospital for more than 10 years, and Mosstroy trust No 27, (Comrade L.M. Ratner) -- it failed to meet the second plan deadline for commissioning hospital No 13. This is a failure to monitor construction on the part of party raykoms and rayispolkoms. Even after the plan failures the proper conclusions were not drawn.

Comrades, we must all always remember that many patients are still lying in corridors. When it comes to public health we must always consider that even if the plan has been fulfilled this is the least we can do to assist this sphere.

Many Muscovites backed the initiative on working at least 4 days without pay on the construction of social, cultural, and consumer facilities. Every day hundreds of people are applying to the city headquarters. Party raykoms and rayispolkoms should support this patriotic initiative more actively and create all the conditions for highly productive work. We are grateful to the Muscovites who have decided to help their city on their days off, especially in the provision of amenities.

Many questions have been asked of the planners. The impression is that the city's main architectural planning administration is one of the most inert departments in the construction sphere. On many matters of great importance for the city, your people are showing no signs of life, Comrade G.V. Makarevich. There have been no bold proposals either on the assessment of cadres or on questions of technical policy. Stagnant thinking, a reluctance to explore new avenues, a fear of decisions, and not even decisions but bold proposals, are still dogging the leaders of the city's main planning organization. This is apparent also in the attitude toward the creation of a construction planning association to revamp and develop the city center, to the "Intensification Program," and to architectural matters.

Unfortunately, the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in construction is slow. An analysis of contract topics, and there are more than 300 of them, shows that the scientific and technical links of main administrations and scientific institutions and VUZes are only episodic and are not leading to the solution of fundamental problems.

In general we cannot find the work of Moscow's contruction organizations satisfactory. Let not the first small successes blunt the edge of our approaches and assessments. There are still too many problems and shortcomings in construction. Construction workers face great and crucial tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades!

The Central Committee has set as a nationwide task questions pertaining to output quality.

The city's draft 5-year plan envisages increasing the proportion of top quality products to 75 percent of certifiable output.

And the result?

According to the results for the first 6 months, the proportion of products with the Seal of Quality has fallen (by 3.4 percent) and the Seal has been removed from 107 items. Inspectors of the State Coimmittee for Standards have placed bans on sales of substandard products on 623 occasions. This is indeed a failure!

What is the reason for it? The State Committee for Standards has tightened the demands and consumers have become more exacting too. This is right. It is part of the reorganization. But many enterprises were totally unprepared for such conditions. The new quality requirements were not sprung on them, they were determined more than a year ago. So there was plenty of time to prepare.

In the first days of acceptance at the Krasnyy Proletariat plant, which is well known for its experience of improving the technical standard and quality of output, not one machine tool was handed over to the state inspectors. The plant had to urgently get the technical normative documents into order, seek extra space for bench tests, and recertify the measuring facilities. Of course, the ministry, the State Committee for Standards, and Oktyabrskiy Raykom joined in. But it took 2 months to settle down into a normal work rhythm. Time had been lost, the plant fouled up the 6-month plan, and production was down by 219 machine tools with digital program control. The plant workers had obviously over estimated themselves. The new director, Comrade S.I. Pavlov, is no novice, he was worked as a chief engineer and has been responsible for output quality. This example should be a lesson for everyone in the city and for Comrade O.A. Korolev, party gorkom secretary, who is in charge of industrial matters.

The Khromatron plant (Comrades V.I. Dunyakov and A.D. Sezonov), the electrical machinery plant (Comrades A.P. Leontyev and A.G. Koshelev), the Rostokino worsted factory (Comrades G. Ye. Napolov and N.N. Kosheleva), and a number of others were among those who waited for the "heavens to open."

State acceptance will be introduced at another 58 leading enterprises next year. Everyone must draw conclusions from the bitter experience right now. But, for example, the refrigerator plant is preparing to produce a so to speak "modernized" "Iney" model. Where is the "novelty"? The average life is 5,000 hours less than the old one and it is more labor-intensive in terms of manufacture and maintenance. The refrigerator fares badly compared with similar foreign models in terms of capacity, power consumption, dimensions, and weight. Who, aside from those who developed it, perhaps, need this kind of "novelty," which essentially discredits the very idea of updating products? At the plant there are the director, Comrade A.G. Korotkov, and Party Committee Secretary Comrade N.V. Maslyatova, there are the communists at the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry (Party Committee Secretary Comrade V.M. Filimonov), and, finally, there is the Moskvoretskiy Party Raykom. It is for you to fight for the honor and dignity of the capital's trademark. Perhaps, Comrade V.A. Martin, you will all get together and read aloud the materials of the 27th Congress and the Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution on quality.

The work must be organized in such a way that each newly assimilated article passes through the rigorous control filter mechanism before going into series production. All the newly assimilated articles being produced in the city must be of top quality.

Comrades!

In the current year, 457 associations and plants are operating under the new conditions of the economic experiment. As of 1987 all of them will be. The system of planning for light and textile industry enterprises is being changed. Orders from the trade system will become the basis for shaping their plans.

The wide dissemination of the new economic mechanism will have to be accompanied by the further honing of its most important elements on the basis of the principle of full financial autonomy and self-financing along the lines of the work experience of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and Sumi Machine Building Association collectives. A cost-minimizing mechanism will come into force. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and also the S. Ordzhonikidze Machine Building Plant and the Frezer and Manometr plants will operate in this way as of next year.

Are we ready for this work?

The enterprises of only 21 rayons fulfilled the socialist pledges they adopted for reducing the prime cost of output. These pledges were not fulfilled for the city as a whole. Some 108 enterprises allowed overexpenditure totaling R18 million. Enterprises in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon (First Secretary Comrade I.F. Komzolov) account for almost half this sum. Evidently no thought is being given to working on a self-financing basis in the rayon.

The most important lever here is financial autonomy, resource saving, and all possible economies. More active work is required here from party organization commissions and people's control committees. The plenum has given Comrade V.V. Shiryayev an assignment to fulfill. We hope we will soon observe an increase in his activeness.

There is work to be done to expand the economic independence and intensify the material interest of enterprises in the consumer services sphere.

A new procedure is being established for granting credit and determining work force numbers and the labor fund in trade and public catering. Under this procedure trade enterprises income and their workers earnings will be directly dependent on the fulfillment of the trade turnover plan and the quality of services for customers. Income will be the main component from which the wages, incentives, and social spending funds will be formed. There are many elements here. One of them is the reduction of commodity stocks. But unfortunately they are growing. Last year they increased by one-third. This runs into billions of rubles The culprits here are the trade systems, the imperfect system of interrelationships, and enterprises producing poor-quality output.

The Kauchuk production association (Comrades N.D. Dobryakov and L.G. Musko), the Kalinin Machine Building Plant production association (Comrades I.M. Kalinin and M.G. Shubin), and some others are continuing to produce such products.

Local industry enterprises and the Khimik plant (Comrades A.M. Zudinov and G.D. Solovyev), the Polimerplenka plant (Comrades L.L. Moshkovich and T.I. Samarin), the Polietilen plant (Comrades V.Ya. Balak and N.A. Tseslinskaya), the spectacle frame plant (Comrade V.A. Basov and V.P. Yakovlev), and a number of others produce obsolete products for which there is no demand.

The strengthening of industry's links with trade is an axiomatic truth. The resolution on improving the economic mechanism stipulates the principles for such cooperation. And many are already cooperating successfully.

The Moskva Clothing Association and its Muzhshkiye Sorochki [men's shirts] plant-owned store are resolving this task in a well thought-out and profoundly professional manner. And the main factor here is the initiative, creativity, resourcefulness, and industriousness displayed by their directors, Comrades I.Ya. Kremenetskiy and B.M. Venderov. The congenial and concerned atmosphere created in the collective can be considered to be to the credit of the party organizations. Their products are completely competitive with foreign models, and disagreements between producers and traders have been virtually eliminated.

During the 5-year plan, 18 plant owned stores will be added to the 104 we already have. The entire production-to-store system must operate to a high standard.

Comrades!

The report at the plenum did not set the task of analyzing the plant for the 12th 5-Year Plan period for all areas and sectors. [paragraph continues]

Having analyzed the work of individual enterprises and associations, it was deemed desireable to draw attention to the problems and shortcomings which are most topical and typical. But the main thing is, while summarizing some of the results of work since the congress, to formulate and determine the main avenues of the activity of the Gorkom and party organs and the party gorkom's assessment criteria during the very difficult and complex coming 5-year plan.

In order to successfully fulfill the 1986-90 5-year plan, we cannot manage without restructuring the style and methods of party work.

Sufficient time has passed since the 27th Congress to make a generalized assessment of the work of party raykoms, party organizations, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the city trade union council, and the Komsomol Gorkom. Has restructuring become their main concern, and what are the first results?

Anything new requires a fresh eye, the ability to spot shortcomings and find the courage to abandon obsolete and ossified methods, and most importantly, the desire to work creatively and boldly while taking justified risks.

These are precisely the factors which guide, for example, the Krasnopresenskiy party Raykom (first secretary Comrade F.F. Kozyrev-dal), which relies on labor collectives and the opinion of comminists when analyzing the situation and seeking new forms and methods of party work. The raykom displayed a creative approach when preparing for its recent plenum.

When preparing a plenum on the social development of labor collectives members of the Sverdlovsk Raykom (first secretary Comrade N.Ye. Kislov) visited numerous enterprises and organizations and studied working people's working and everyday living conditions on the spot.

The Volgogradskiy, Zheleznodorozhnyy, and Lyublinskiy Raykoms (first secretaries Comrades V.K. Belyanikov, I.N. Konyukhova, and A.Y. Nemtinov) persistently seek new approaches in their work.

The role of first secretaries was particularly stressed at the June Central Committee Plenum. It would be wrong to link the successes of Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, for example -- and it certainly does have successes -- only with the work of first secretary Comrade V.A. Zheltov. But it would be equally unfair not to note that it is precisely his personal lack of complacency, purposefulness, and responsibility that today set the tone in the rayon party organization's life.

Of course it would be wrong to believe that years of irresponsibility, bureaucracy, and isolation from concrete work and people's needs could be completely overcome everywhere during the period which has elapsed [since the plenum]. The party gorkom is analyzing in detail the work of every raykom and the paths, essence, and pace of the restructuring. The process of restructuring is proceeding slowly and with difficulty. It is too early to talk about a new quality in work. Some people have rapidly learned to enthusiastically criticize others and find reasons for their failures elsewhere. Their life is characterized by half-measures. A plenum is held and they are satisfied, a resolution is drafted and they become complacent. The other extreme is self-flagellation, bitter confessions of every possible sin, and empty promises to put things right. In both cases the result is the same; empty bowing to the fashion for criticism. Maybe, they hope, their words will be seen as action. Complacency and rapture at the first small successes are equally dangerous.

As an analysis has shown, only 5 of 33 rayon plenums since the congress were held properly and in the spirit of the party congress. This is very disturbing and worrying. It means that the disease of inertia is very deep rooted. Party committee secretaries and economic leaders are the prime people who have failed to change their approach.

We have waited patiently and given everybody a chance to show their qualities. But time is making things clear with increasing mercilessness and objectivity. People link the good and bad things in specific, real life with the figure of a leader, primarily a party leader, and ultimately judge the work of the entire party on the basis of his work.

The deep roots of bureaucratism and authoritarian decisions in the apparatus of the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom (first secretary Comrade B.A. Gryaznov) and Rayispolkom (chairman Comrade A.A. Tsybulskiy) are producing shoots. An unseemly work style has affected many workers. Zealous protection of the honor of the uniform, embellishment of the real state of affairs, major miscalculations in work with cadres, isolation from the masses, and personal abuses on the part of individual leaders are giving rise to legitimate indignation among the rayon's Communists and residents. The Gorkom Bureau intends to make a party assessment of this.

Kuybyshevskiy Rayon is not fulfilling the plan for a number of basic indicators, and raykom secretaries and workers cannot escape from the captivity imposed by documents and replace real assistance with summoning leaders to the raykom and adopting yet more resolutions. Outright (and correct!) indignation was generated among party organization secretaries by the raykom's demand for an ideological work profile consisting of around 2,000 indicators to be submitted within a 10-day period! And this at a time when the Central Committee June Plenum made a political assessment of excessive paperwork! This is astounding imperviousness! As raykom first secretary give thought to this, Comrade Komzolov! I hope that the raykom bureau will amass on merit the work of the originating collective headed by Raykom Secretary Comrade T.A. Zuykova and that a full "royalty" will be paid for this documentary work.

The Central Committee June Plenum pointed to the main factor which must be grasped. This is the development of primary organizations independence and assertiveness and working people's and Communists initiative and activeness.

Our main task is to get to the essence of the matter and not leave any party organization in peace. Not concerning ourselves solely with organizations where everything is "falling apart at the seams," it is equally important to concern ourselves with those where everything appears fine but then storms break.

Here is an example; the Perovskiy trade machine building plant (Director Comrade V.A. Morozov and party Bureau Secretary Comrade Ye.I. Konavalov). The aura of a "model enterprise" regularly awarded raykom and ministry banners concealed the real state of affairs at the plant. Self-advertisement, deception, and distortion of statistical results flourished against a backdrop of soothing praise which party and economic leaders not only became accustomed to themselves but also instilled in their subordinates. They enthused that normatives were fulfilled by 180-200 percent, whereas barely half the norms were technically substantiated. The team form of labor organization existed only on paper, and earnings in the teams were on the basis of individual job schedules. Socialist competition existed only in reports. Half the work places did not have a full workload, and working conditions at many of them were unsatisfactory. But there was no concern on the part of the party organization. The minutes of meetings were all in order. Perovskiy Raykom received its reports on time. Everyone was happy -- a model enterprise!

These are not the kind of "models" we need. Through such actions we deceive both ourselves and the people. The working class is stating this forthrightly.

It is no coincidence that letters to the Moscow CPSU Gorkom often include the lines: "There has been no drastic breakthrough in our organization; people have come to accept problems which must be solved."

In some situations things approach the absurd.

Showing initiative, workers at one of the Sokolnicheskiy Rail Car Repair Plant (Director General Comrade P.M. Sukhachev, Party Committee Secretary Comrade A.S. Vorontsov) shops repeatedly proposed solving an elementary question -- placing alongside each other two machine tools closely linked by technology. The shop and plant leaders promised to carry out this sensible proposal. (In 2 work days.) This was checked out. The workers still have to run from one end of the shop to the other. Worker Comrade Shigayev said: "There are lots of words but no action. That is what causes us to lose faith in the possibility of any changes." Those bitter words are true. These actions by leaders can be assessed as dyed-in-the-wool complacency and irresponsibility.

Here is another example. Workers at shop 36 at Moscow's Temp Production Association radio plant (Director Comrade V.A. Kirsanov, Secretary Comrade Yu. G. Yermakov) wrote to the party Gorkom: "We proposed the initiative of creating financially autonomous teams. The initiative was supported and the teams created. But in 4 months they were literally 'choked' by formalism, red tape, and empty promises. The teams are starting to break up." "Just when," the workers ask, "are certain leaders going to stop hampering everything new that would accelerate our society's development?" We are right to put this question to the Moskvoretskiy Raykom and the sector department of the party Gorkom. Initiators who have been officially approved for months fight for the truth against their direct leaders?! Why, one wonders, tolerate such leaders?

The implementation of what has been planned and our further progress are impossible without developing and deepening criticism and self-criticism. Some people believe the congress and city conference are over, they have issued some criticism, and that is enough. The error of that opinion was unambiguously demonstrated at the Central Committee June Plenum.

The party Gorkom Bureau recently deemed unsatisfactory the use of criticism and self-criticism by Brezhnevskiy CPSU Raykom (First Secretary Comrade I.A. Tikhomolov). As in previous years a principled assessment has not been made of the work of the most important party organizations and their leaders. At one in every three organizations, Communists are not briefed about the fulfillment of criticisms and proposals. Almost one in every five Communists polled expressed the opinion that it was useless to criticize since the proposals would not be implemented anyway. It is as if the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th Party Congress had not happened!

The Gidroproyekt Institute (Chief Comrade L.P. Mikhaylov, Secretary Comrade V.I. Rechitskiy), which is well known throughout the country, confiscated editions of a local newspaper that published a critical article and punished its editor for it; subsequently, after a PRAVDA article in defense of the truth, they attempted to blunt the political edge of this disgraceful episode. The fresh wind is clearly making some of our workers shiver. The Gorkom examined the question of the lack of principle shown by the leaders of the Gidroproyekt Institute and the Leningradskiy CPSU Raykom, who did not want to investigate the situation that had emerged, and made a sharp assessment of the case, severely punishing those guilty of stifling criticism. Is it not too often, Comrade I. V. Shakmanov, that we have to note the poorer aspects of Leningradskiy Raykom's activity?

I can cite yet another example of your lack of principle.

At our request the USSR Council of Ministers decided to scrap two institutes -- the Giproniimash and the Vniikomplekt -- in view of their complete uselessness.

What was the reaction of the party organizations at these institutes? There was none. the communists could not find the courage to make a principled assessment of their own work and the leaders that had brought about the complete downfall of the institutes.

Some 2 weeks before the closure Comrade L.N. Bronnikov, director of Giproniimash, was appointed deputy chief of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry Administration responsible for the very same institute. And in order to make everything look right and party raykom removed the reprimand he had previously received. Only after a USSR Council of Ministers resolution did the raykom admit its mistake and initiate proceedings against Deputy Director Comrade A.A. Zaytsev, and Comrade V.G. Lomonosov, who had only recently been elected secretary of the party bureau.

I would like the communists at the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry (party Committee Secretary Comrade L.I. Chuprakov) to draw the correct conclusions from the well known Central Committee secretariat resolution on the work of this ministry. And yet instead of making a principled assessment of the actions of the leading workers who brought about the Giproniimash's downfall, the ministry has hastened to issue an order on the transfer of the institute's staff to other institutes. They decided, so to speak, to change the signboard. This is simply slight of hand and deception.

The second closed institute. Nor have we seen the best behavior from the party committee at the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and the Timiryazevskiy Party Raykom, who have let the activity of the Vniikomplekt (Director Comrade I.V. Ilgisonis, Secretary Comrade B.M. Letunovskiy) escape entirely from their influence. Over the 5-year plan, 49 candidates of science had been conducting research there costing R11 million. But the return was 4 kopeks per ruble of expenditure.

Another 36 scientific institutions whose existence over many years and even decades can only be defined by the amount of salaries paid have now been brought to light. Decisions must also be made about them. The closure of institutes and design bureaus, of course, is not an end in itself. On the contrary, the task is to enhance the role of those who want and need to work, boost returns, strengthen the material base, and help them to focus on the main priority avenues. Here too party raykoms, the science and educational establishments department, and the gorkom's sector departments should not take the position of outside observers.

Comrades! Cadre work has always been a main party matter. The process of renewing cadres is not an easy one, but it is inevitable. Nobody now has a safe-conduct pass.

Certification of workers at the gorkom apparatus has begun. We still have workers who do not fully accord with their posts Certification is under way at the Moscow City Soviet.

Now, as in any work, we must pick up speed in cadre work and rid ourselves more rapidly of time-servers.

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA has reported cases of service positions being abused by Comrades V.D. Voronov, V.V. Gankin, and V.A. Rossikhin, former deputy chairmen of Perovskiy Ispolkom. Where did this manifest itself? [paragraph continues]

In apartment work, repairs, top-quality furnishings -- at state expense -- and presents. The atmosphere of lack of control and liberalism which reigned for a long time in the rayon promoted a situation in which a number of regional leaders believed themselves to be all-powerful, of exceptional importance, and able to act with impunity.

Signals about the outrages that were happening reached Comrade A.P. Averchenkov, first secretary of the raykom. These leaders were working side by side with him. But no measures were taken. Maybe because he too sometimes allowed himself to accept presents from organizations under his jurisdiction? A legitimate question arises: Does Comrade A.P. Averchenkov have a moral right to continue leading the rayon party organization?

Two directors have now been brought to account in Sokolnicheskiy Rayon. One -- Comrade V.I. Ratnikov, director of the Babayev Confectionery Factory -- for misappropriating boxes of candy and cognac. The other -- V.N. Gorelikov, director general of the Mosmakaronprom Association -- for extorting bribes in return for his signature to a positive character reference. Both these "heroes" are candidate members of the CPSU Raykom. We must talk again and again about moral purity, modesty, and closeness to people as some of the main qualities of a leader.

Currently the Gorkom has defined the main avenues for the city party organization's cadre work in 1986-1988. The main thing now is to assert democratic principles everywhere and enhance the role and responsibility of primary party organizations and labor collectives in carrying out the party's cadre policy. Democracy in solving cadre questions is very important. There is still relatively little democracy in solving them. In the opinion of the elective party aktiv of Lyublinskiy Rayon (500 people were polled during the period of preparations for the Raykom plenum), one in every three directors and party organizations secretaries and one in every two chairmen of trade union committees and Komsomol organizations fail to match up to present day demands. This is the opinion of the members of the collectives. That is a revelation.

What an assessment! What do we expect from such leaders, what kind of restructuring? Not a single one of them came to the raykom or honestly admitted that his burden was heavy. They hope to just sit on the fence! That is a vain hope.

The second thing which puts us on our guard is the party aktiv's opinion. Not a single party organization had enough principle and boldness to asses these leaders' work.

We have not reached the primary organizations in our work yet. Nor is the party gorkom excluded. There were zones in the city party organizations which were considered no-go areas for the city committee.

Here is an example from the USSR Foreign Ministry Diplomatic Academy. For a long time both the Baumanskiy Raykom and the party gorkom pursued a policy of "noninterference" in the academy's affairs. What did this lead to? To crude violations of the principles of cadre work, violations of staff discipline, and a weakening of educational, methodological, and scientific work. Some 70 percent of the academy's students are the children of leading workers of various ranks. Some 40 staffers are related to each other. At one faculty, there were four times more part-timers [sovmestiteli] --mainly so-called "necessary" people -- than staff lecturers.

The situation at the USSR Foreign Ministry Moscow State Institute of International Relations, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and certain others is complex. And we must boldly tackle the work of party organizations at ministries and departments.

Comrades!

Work is now at a difficult stage for all communist leaders. The demands of restructuring force us to reassess established forms and methods of cadre work and to change the criteria by which we assess leaders.

The responsibility laid on communists working at local soviets for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan is great. They must also play a special role in restructuring the running of the city economy. The party report and election conference made a principled and acute assessment of the work style and methods of the Moscow City Soviet, its Ispolkom and its leaders. What can we say today? The arrival of new leaders at the gorispolkom is proving its worth. Their independence and willingness to solve questions on a large scale, professionally, and to present-day standards are obvious.

The approach to the assessment of the state of affairs is noticeably changing and the problems of the city economy are being analyzed in greater depth. Long-term programs for developing consumer sectors are being drawn up.

However, Muscovites and the party Gorkom will judge the work by its concrete results. These are still very modest, and in a number of cases lamentable.

You can see for yourselves what is happening in the city with regard to the supply of fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes. That is Moscow's shame.

We held a special talk with trade leaders on this question back in March. Comrades Zharov and Zavyalov assured as: "We will be ready and will do everything." According to reports, sales this year are actually more than last year. But people are rightly alarmed — the trade in fruit and vegetables is conducted without any sense of purpose, there are not enough sites, and the lines of people at new vegetable market stalls stretch way into the distance. In the system of the Main Administration for Trade onbly one-third of stores deal with sales of fruit and vegetables.

According to the figures produced by a recent check by people's control organs, the existing summer network is standing idle, only 1-2 people are working instead of 4-6 salespeople, and even they are late and leave early. Rail cars of produce are not unloaded for days. The Moscow City Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry's retail network is failing to meet orders even though it has the goods at its bases. Everything exists in the city but one in every two enterprises lack either potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, or green vegetables.

At a time when the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers are giving Moscow a great deal of help in supplying fruit and vegetables the Moscow City Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry has shown itself entirely incapable of managing the allocated resources. The patience and lack of resolve shown by gorispolkom leaders in strengthening cadres at the fruit and vegetable association is amazing. All the more so as Comrade N.T. Seregin has already lost heart instead of sharply improving matters. Muscovites will not forgive us for this. Will we have to look at empty stalls and cars of rotting produce much longer?

Here we are justified in asking: "Just where are the rayispolkoms?" Are they busy signing the next resolution or replying to critical articles in the newspapers? They were unable to ensure this work. Could not Comrades V.T. Saykin and V.A. Zarov and party organs have tackled the organization of the unloading of rail cars and tomato distribution?

I would like to say a few words about the work of thetrade unions and the Komsomol.

The city conference, as you know, severely criticied the work of the trade union gorkoms and sector committees. Almost 6 months have passed since then. Unfortunately little has changed. Everything is still at the propoal stage.

The trade unions city council and sector gorkoms hav remained deaf to criticism. The temperature has not been raised. Loud phrases are still substituted for work. This was convincingly shown by the meeting of leaders of he Moscow Trade Union Council and chairmen of trade union gorkoms at the party gorko. Vital work is floundering in a morass of formalism and bureaucratism and being sumerged by numerous instructions, provisions, and conditions. Certain trade union wokers, including some at the trade union city council apparatus, have frankly become ogged down in personal matters. Secretary L.Yu. Turova has been relieved of he duties with party proceedings instituted against her for serious abuse of her service position. True, Comrade L.V. Petrov made a great effort to try to defend her instead of openly and honestly telling the entire apparatus and trade union aktiv about verything and preventing similar abuses in the future.

The situation must be sharply rectified. The repot and election campaign that has begun in the trade unions must be utilized to make a profoundly critical assessment of their activity and to strengthen trade union organs adre staff everywhere. This must be seen as the most important task. The party gorko intends to discuss Comrade L.V. Petrov's report on cadre work at its bureau this Augut.

The gorkom and party raykoms have stepped up their stention to work with young people and Komsomol organizations' affairs. Meetings have ben held with members of Komsomol committee bureaus. They have shown that the young laders have not lost their sense of the new and can see their tasks and ultimate goals. The Komsomol gorkom and raykoms have started to tackle more resolutely the solutin to specific youth problems of citywide importance; the organization of spare time, work at one's place of residence, and so forth. Economic leaders and chairmen of staning commissions for youth affairs must be more actively involved in this work.

There has been a change of direction but the mass edia must still be more bold in looking into all spheres of our life.

Comrades!

The targets and tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan have been set out in the draft plan. Today we must boldly tackle the solution of the most difficult and important problems. We must not allow them to be "put off." We must ot dodge a single question or a single problem.

Some things have already been done. This is attested by the results of work in the first half-year. Targeted comprehensive programs hae been thoroughly worked out and numerous measures whose implementation will make it possible to solve many of the problems which we discussed at the city report and eection party conference have been drawn up. There are programs to improve trade, to expand communications services, and to improve the work of transportation, there is th "Health Program," programs for housing and municipal services, and many other of te most important avenues of our city's life.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, nd Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom Bureau resolutions have been adopted for some of these programs. Many of our proposals are at the exploratory stage.

A great deal has been worked out, albeit it on paper. But this is necessary for planned and well conceived work. The most important thing now is for us all to organize work locally. All our efforts must be geared to this.

We can see that people are impatient. They expect a rapid turnaround in matters and the speedy implementation of what has been planned. And we, of course, must not reproach them for demanding bolder and faster changes.

People believe in the party, its new course, acceleration, further democratization, greater social justice, and the unity of words and deeds.

And we communists of the Moscow party organization have no right to fail to live up to their hopes, faith, and expectations.

CPSU CALLS FOR MORE 'OPENNESS' IN LOCAL SOVIETS

PM041505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Commitee has examined the question "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of Soviets."

The resolution notes that the strategy for our society's development, elaborated by the 27th party congress, demands the further deepening of socialist democracy, the increasingly broad and consistent involvement of Soviet people and labor collectives in tackling questions of state and public life, the activation of soviets, and the updating of the content and improvement of the forms and methods of their work.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Increase the Role and Responsibility of Soviets for the Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions" is of great importance in terms of the implementation of these tasks. It creates new opportunities for soviets and makes it possible to combine more fully the territorial and sectorial principles in management and to tackle better the questions pertaining to Soviet people's daily life.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed that party committees, in their political leadership of soviets, must consistently pursue a course of increasing soviets' independence, activeness, and initiative in exercising their powers and ensure that every soviet implements comprehensive and effective economic management on its territory and coordination and monitoring of the activity of the enterprises and organizations there and bears full responsibility for tackling other local questions.

A resolute effort must be made to eradicate petty tutelage, duplication of soviets' work, and usurpation of their function and to prevent decisions being taken on questions which fall within their jurisdiction. It is necessary, as a rule, to halt the adoption of joint resolutions by party and soviet bodies at local level and constantly ensure that closer practical collaboration is organized among soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic bodies.

Party committees are obliged to create the requisite conditions for the fuller implementation of the democratic principles of soviets' activity, above all by enhancing the role of sessions, and to eliminate the practice of orchestrating sessions, making them purely ceremonial occasions, and regulating them unduly in terms of dates and duration. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to ensure a comprehensive and free discussion of questions of local life at the sessions and the opportunity to compare alternative draft decisions. It is necessary to increase openness in the work of soviet sessions and ensure that representatives of labor collectives, public organizations, and the electorate attend them. Decisions on matters affecting working people's interests must be taken by soviets and their ispolkoms as a rule following a preliminary discussion of drafts among the population.

The resolution notes that party committees must actively contribute to improving the activity of all levels of soviets and increase their responsibility to the electorate. In view of the 27th Party Congress direction that the title of deputy is not a mere adjunct to a job, an honorary privilege, but implies a great deal of difficult work in the soviet and among the population, it was pointed out that it was inadvisable to overburden deputies with other public assignments. The resolution sets the task of increasing the personal responsibility of communists elected to soviets.

The CPSU Central Committee deemed it necessary to adopt measures to improve the selection, placement, and education of soviet cadres, to promote to the soviet apparatus politically mature, competent, and enterprising working people with lofty moral qualities and an ability to work with people, to take into account the opinions of soviets' standing commissions and labor collectives when tackling cadre problems and also when recommending the personnel of soviet bodies, and to work persistently to eradicate instances of bureaucracy and red tape in the soviet apparatus, indifferent and formal treatment of people, and manifestations of parochial and local preferences. emphasis was placed on the demand to ensure unswerving fulfillment of legislation on regular reports by deputies, ispolkoms, and their sections and administrations at labor collectives' meetings and in residential areas, to display constant concern for ensuring that the report-back sessions take place in a highly exacting atmosphere with the population taking an active party, and to intensify monitoring of ispolkoms' work implementing the proposals and critical comments made during the report-back sessions.

Party committees were ordered to increase the role of party groups in soviets, which, in accordance with the CPSU Statute, must be a really effective mechanism for increasing party influence on soviets' activity, ensure that party groups operate regularly, make fuller use of their monitoring functions with regard to Communist deputies, and collaborate closely with the primary party organizations of the soviet apparatus, especially on matters of selection and placement of cadres and improvement of soviet bodies' work style and methods.

CHERNOBYL MISHAP BLAMED ON WORKERS, REACTOR DESIGN

OW051405 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Legasov, deputy director of the Soviet Atomic Energy Institute, in an exclusive interview with NHK yesterday, disclosed for the first time that, when the accident occurred at the Chernobyl atomic power plant last April, workers at the powerplant had committed the gross mistake of keeping out of operation the emergency reactor core cooling system, which prevents the core from overheating. Correspondent Kobayashi files the following report:

[Kobayashi] The accident occurred when an experiment was under way at the atomic power plant to test how long stable power supply could be maintained after switching over to a diesel generator, the reserve power source. The experiment, the first to be conducted at the No 4 reactor, should have been carried out with the reactor completely shut down and steam generation stopped. However, in the absence of nuclear physics experts, the experiment was conducted with the reactor not completely shut down.

In addition, workers committed the unbelievable mistake of keeping the emergency core cooling system, which is indispensable to safety, out of operation. The cooling pump then failed to work normally, causing a massive amount of steam to be generated and setting off an explosion. So said Dr Legasov, adding: The designer of the reactor should have taken into consideration such a possibility at the designing stage, but he made the mistake of completely failing to anticipate it.

The person in charge of the design, Yemelyanov, deputy director of the Powerplant Designing Institute, has already been dismissed in connection with the accident. However, the Soviet Union has until now been asserting that the accident was caused by human error. This is the first time a Soviet expert has admitted a mistake in the reactor's design.

Robots Used for Decontamination

LD052219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1435 GMT 5 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by reporter V. Makarenko from Chernobyl]

[Text] [Makarenko] We have already reported on several occasions on the decontamination of the area near the stricken reactor and the fact you do not see active operations by people and equipment here is the result of the fact that this work has been effected and is concentrated immediately at the fourth unit itself. From the roof of the neighboring third unit where we are situated it would be clearly visible, but for the time being one must not approach the edge of the roof because of the enhanced radioactivity. The thing is, at the time of the accident fragments of the reactor fell here and it is unsafe to go near them. Besides, the fracture in the reactor is close by. [video shows buildings at the AES with no people visible, fragments of grey concrete-like material, and hole in the roof of one of the buildings]

A robot is engaged in decontaminating the roof. With the aid of television cameras and dosimeters installed in it, it searches for and collects radioactive fragments which the robot by itself then throws through the hole in the roof onto the bottom of the fourth reactor. There they will be encapsulated under the concrete sarcophagus. Here, at the third reactor we see the operator who is controlling the robot. [video shows 4-wheeled vehicle on roof with cables running to it, moving slowly along; Makarenko is seen addressing Ye.I. Yurevich, director of the Central Institute of Robotics, identified by screen caption] Did your collective design and produce this robot itself?

[Yurevich] Yes.

[Makarenko] And did Leningrad workers take part?

[Yurevich] Of course, of course. And the fact that we made eight robots in approximately 1 month, or even less, was possible only because more than 20 enterprises in Leningrad -- large, well-known enterprises -- helped us. That was an interesting lesson: making a machine in such a short time when it normally takes years to make one. We virtually abolished all the existing norms of designing and cut out all the paperwork and authorization process. Everything was done by phone. People worked two shifts -- all day. The engineers went straight to the production areas with their sketches. Integrated teams were formed where the designers, development engineers, estimators, and workers worked at the same time, because everything that could be was done in parallel fashion.

The intelligence-gathering robots, which move about inside the buildings and in particular around the fourth reactor, and also on the roofs of the buildings, were tested here and have been working and are working here. They determine the level of radiation and record on a video, as you see here, the external appearance of the area. They also seek out individual spots of enhanced radioactivity to liquidate them first of all.

What can you say? There's a lot to do here not because you're forced to, but because you feel every moment is precious. Of course, we [words indistinct] really work hard. People sleep for about 4 hours at the most; but it's simply for the good of the cause.

KIRGHIZ SSR CONFIRMS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' CHAIRMAN

WA051610 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Resolution by the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet on the appointment of Comrade A. Dzhumagulov as Chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic resolves:

To appoint Comrade Apas Dzhumagulov as chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, having confirmed the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's ukase of 20 May 1986 on this issue.

[Signed] Chairman of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet T. Koshoyev

Secretary of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet O. Omurkulova

Frunze, 4 July 1986

UKRAINE SSR KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD051246 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0545 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Summary] Paper carry a report on the plenum of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee held yesterday. It released Comrade Mironenko from the post of first secretary in connection with his election as first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. Valeriy Ivanovich Tsibukh, up to now second secretary of the Republic's Komsomol Central Committee, was elected first secretary.

The plenum was addressed by Titarenko, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee. A decision was adopted to convene the 25th congress of the republic's Komsomol organization in Kiev on 9 March 1987.

MATERALS ON GRAIN PRODUCTION, HARVEST

Party-Government Decision

LD051116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on measures to raise the stability of grain growing in the country and increase feed grain resources in the 12th-5-Year-Plan period. It has been stated that the measures of strengthening the material and technical basis and for developing the social infrastructure which have been implemented for the last few years have furthered the intensification of agriculture, raising the stability of grain growing to a certain extend and increasing the output of plant-growing production.

At the same time, the gross yields of grain which are obtained do not meet the country's requirements. As a result of disproportion in regard to the protein contents in feed crops, considerable overexpenditure of feed grain is being tolerated which increases grain deficit. The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and its local bodies, the councils of ministers of the union and the autonomous republics and the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies do not conduct efficient work for rational grain use; they replace it with general calls for economy. The Soviet Ministry of Gram Products has little influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the branch and tolrates the output of bread and rolls, macaroni, and compound feeds of low quality at the enterprises and grain losses during processing and storage. These and similar negative phenomena do not meet with principled assessment at the party committees.

Considerable efforts on the part of party, soviet, and economic bodies and of labor collectives of the agro-industrial complex and of the branches connected with them are also required to ensure a drastic change in the situation and to achieve acceleration of development and raising of stability of grain growing.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obliged the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, the kray, oblast and rayon the USSR State Planning Committee, the Ministry and Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the ministry of grain products, the councils of ministers of the union and the autonomous republics, and the executive committees of krays, oblasts, and rayons to discuss thouroughly and criticially the state and development of grain growing in every collective and state farm and in every region and to develop and implement in the 12th-5-Year-Plan period effective measures to considerably raise its stability, increase production of grain of the required quality in accordance with the food production program, and thus to create a reliable basis for the successful fulfillment of the task set in this field by the 27th CPSU Congress. The decision is to be published in the press.

PRAVDA Report on Harvest

PM051519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 86 Second Edition pp 1-2

[V. Aleksandrov "Agricultural Review": "The Grain Routes"]

[Excerpts] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 28 July the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 50.6 million metric tons of hay, 49.1 million tons of haylage, and 3.6 million tones of grass meal. [paragraph continues]

Annual targets for forage procurement have been fulfilled by more than one-third. The pace of the harvest is increasing. In the last week grain crops were cut on 7.4 million hectares, and since the start of the harvest 32.9 million hectares have been cut. Grain has been threshed on 90 percent of the area. That is approximately one-third of the sowings.

The Stavropol Kray grain growers have secured an important victory. The kray's farms have met the grain procurement pledges for the first year of the 5-year plan. By the end of last week 1.92 million metric tons of grain had been delivered to the reception centers. Sales continue. The Kuban farms have begun working toward their fourth million tons. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Checheno-Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, and north Osetia have coped with sales plans. The grain conveyor is running quite well in Azerbaijan and Turkmenia. [passage omitted]

However, in a number of places there is no hurry to fulfill grain procurement plans. People are temporizing, seeking to leave as much produce as possible for their own needs. This localistic standpoint is detrimental to state interests. Not infrequently, in gambling mainly on grain forage, people do only poor work which procures cheap green feed. This practice is at odds with the policy of savings and thrift. It leads to an increase in the prime cost of livestock produce and the inefficient use of land. In Rtishchevskiy and Atkarskiy Rayons in Saratov Oblast, for instance, many tens of thousands of tons of grain have accumulated at the threshing floors. Yet not a single ton has been given to the state.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tambov, Poltava, Sumy, and Ternopol Oblasts deserve reproaches for slowness. Transport is only used at half capacity and the drying and cleaning capacities at the elevators stand idle. But some agroindustrial organs do not seem to even notice these losses.

References to a harvest shortfall are not always well founded. The farms of Voronezh Oblast's Pavlovskiy Rayon have gathered more than 10,000 tons of peas. But not a single quintal has been sent to the state stores. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Verkhnemamonovskiy Rayon in the same oblast have delivered only 14 tons of peas to the elevator.

There area also disruptions of the grain conveyor which do not depend on the farmers. Sometimes lines of trucks form at the reception center, waiting to unload. This picture has been observed at the Zernograd elevator in Rostov Oblast. The loading and unloading equipment was poorly prepared for work. Because of its poor state of repair, trucks waited at the elevator gates for a long time.

Waiting lines are also forming (people's controllers have seen dozens of trucks here) at the neighboring Mechetinskiy elevator. What is the problem? Time schedules for delivering the grain from the farms are constantly broken. The grain is transported mainly in the afternoons. So chaos ensues. In the morning, and even more so at night, the trucks are idle. There is no coordination between the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the shipment control center. Hence the timewasting.

Special attention is being devoted this year to the quality of the grain procured. The organizational and economic measures adopted everywhere made it possible to significantly increase the production of strong, durum, and valuable wheats. The wide assimilation of intensive techniques has played a major role. In the North Caucasus, for instance, 93-95 percent of the wheat purchased is classified as high quality. Targets for sale of strong wheat have been exceeded by the farmers of Dnepropetrovsk, Kirovograd, Crimean, and Dzhambul Oblasts. [passage omitted]

COSMOS-1768, COSMOS-1769 SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Data on Cosmos-1768

LD040959 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0939 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1768. was launched in the Soviet Union on 2 August.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus designed for research into the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR's national economy and of international cooperation.

The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters:

initial period of revolution -- 89.2 minutes;
maximum distance from earth's surface (apogee) -- 303 km;
minimum distance from earth's surface (perigee) -- 199 km;
orbital inclination -- 82.6 degrees.

Besides scientific apparatus, the satellite carries radio systems for precise orbital measurements and a radio-telemetry system for transmitting to earth data on the operation of the instruments and the scientific apparatus.

The apparatus on board the satellite is functioning normally.

The incoming information is being transmitted to "Friroda," the state scientific research and production center, for processing and utilization.

Data on Cosmos-1769

LD050644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0615 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1769, was launched in the Soviet Union on 4 August 1986.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution, 93.3 minutes; apogee, 456km; perigee, 438km, orbital inclination, 65 degrees.

Apart from the scientific apparatus there is on the satellite:

-- a radio system for the precise measurement of orbit elements,
-- a radiotelemetric system for sending to earth information on the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming information.

SOKOLOV SPEAKS TO MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

OW031608 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2205 GMT 2 Aug 86

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; report on Kremlin reception for military academy graduates and veterans on 30 July attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union, Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR minister of defense; Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; and Army General Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; portions recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] A reception in the Great Kremlin Palace was organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. It was attended by generals, admirals, officers, professors and teachers who trained the ideologically tempered and highly qualified specialists for the Army and Navy. The best graduates of the military academies, those that have been outstanding academically, were invited.

Notable was how our contemporaries -- one could say those who were approximately the same age as ourselves -- who were awarded the Star of Hero of the Soviet Union, were a match to veterans bearing this award. Experience and youth, aptitude and skill, energy and wisdom are what unified the participants in the Kremlin reception.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Army General Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; heads of a number of ministries and departments; USSR deputy ministers of defense; and prominent military leaders. The participants of the reception were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov.

[Begin Sokolov recording] Dear comrades: Every year the higher military schools supplied highly qualified military cadres to the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, and other friendly states. Graduation time has come again. According to established tradition, we have gathered today in the Kremlin to underscore this important event, hear the parting words of the party and government, and thank them for their constant attention and concern for the Armed Forces. [end recording]

[Announcer] The speaker read the message of greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. The message says that the academy graduates are joining the forces at the time of a sharp upswing in our society, when the Soviet people have begun an intense struggle for implementing the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions and express the firm confidence that they will devote their knoweldge, experiences, and efforts to further improve the combat readiness of the Army and Navy, and strengthen the statute regulations and military discipline.

[Begin Sokolov recording] On behalf of all those present here, all the graduates, allow me to thank our party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for their great concern for the Armed Forces, the officers' cadres. We are at an important and responsible stage of development.

The 27th party congress has brought to life a new wave of political self-consciousness among the people. The working people in the cities and villages and Soviet Army and Navy servicemen fully support the party plans and are vitally interested in the practical implementation of everything outlined by the congress.

The party and its Central Committee carefully follow all the country's development processes, firmly control the pulse of changes, check outlined plans and targets with the real course of life. Party businesslike methods and purposefulness manifested themselves with vigor at the routine party Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session held in June. The plenum discussed fundamental issues in the country and the international activites of the Soviet state, and thoroughly analyzed the implementation of the general line outlined by the congress. It was noted that tendencies to increase the pace of national development and more intense labor from the Soviet people had emerged, that positive changes are taking place in society.

At the same time, the plenum fundamentally exposed existing shortcomings. The main purpose of its resolutions is to carry our reconstruction more rapidly, wasting no time in beginnning, increasing the pace, and rejecting more resolutely anything that hinders creative and intiative labor. This was stressed once again by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, our party's Central Committee general secretary in his speech in Vladivostok.

Taking into consideration the decisive role of every Soviet person's labor contribution to our common cause, the Central Committee plenum issued an address to the working people of the Soviet Union for developing nationwide socialist competition in fulfilling and overfulfilling the 12th 5-Year Plan. The party appeal found wide businesslike response among Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen. Stable peace is needed to ensure successful fulfillment of constructive tasks.

The Soviet Union consistently shows love of peace, restraint, and constructiveness and combines this with firm adherence to principles. It follows a course aimed at strengthening universal peace and ensuring security in the world. The new peace initiatives outlined in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok were an important step in the implementation of this course. They are aimed at improving the political climate in Asia, the Pacific Ocean zone, and the entire world and removing the threat of war.

Owing to its nature, imperialism and primarily the United States is conducting an aggressive adventurist policy. It has not given up the unrealizable aim of gaining world domination. Its leaders do not give up hope for a social revanche with us [na sotsialnyy s nami revansh]. In the conditions of growing military danger, the Central Committee and its Politburo pay unabated attention to our country's defense capabilities, increasing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. The Armed Forces possess modern arms, and have well-trained military personnel boundlessly devoted to their people and who fittingly fulfill their patriotic and international duty. [end recording]

[Announcer] Stimulation of the human factor means that enormous significance is attached to the role of the commander. It is important to struggle peristently against stagnation, ostentatiousness, and formalism and to perfect party political work.

[Begin Sokolov recording] The party and state do everything to ensure that the Soviet fighting man, soldier, and officer always feels the concern and attention of society as he fulfills his difficult service, that our Army and Navy are a school for training in civic responsiblity, courage, and patriotism.

The contemporary international situation presents new and higher demands for combat readiness of troops and naval forces which is directly dependent on the preparedness of formations, units and ships and their ability to carry out set tasks. The persistent labor of military cadres is essential to further raise the quality of preparation and intensify practical teaching and training of personnel.

An important role in the fulfillment of these tasks is played by the personal example of an officer. Personal example means first of all an irreproachable and zealous discharge of service duties and a constant feeling of resposibility for assigned tasks. Lofty ideological and moral qualities, the professional skill of an officer, and an ability to organize and unite subordinates -- decisive conditions in successful fulfillment of all tasks -- must be concentrated in an officer.

You graduates of military academies must immediately get to work when you arrive at your place of service. You must actively confront stagnation, ostentatiousness, fanfare, and formalism and give utmost support to everything new and progressive that stems from practice and is tested in action. In units and on ships you must persistently assert heightened exactingness, a responsible attitude to the task at hand, and strive to ensure that every sericeman serves as an example of discipline and industriousness, moral purity, honesty, and modesty.

Today, in order to fulfill your destiny, you must have high professional qualities. You cannot achieve success if you rely only on the knowledge you have gained in the academy. It must be skillfully applied in practice. It is a matter of your honor and duty to constantly raise your ideological, professional, and cultural level, to be a match to contemporary demands of scientific and technical progress, and the dynamically developing military art.

One of the main tasks of an officer, regardless of the position he occupies, is a deep knowledge of modern arms and an ability to teach subordinates how to master them and be able to skillfully employ arms in battle. [end recording]

[Announcer] Under conditions of intensive combat training when servicemen must solve complex tasks in a short period of time, under great pressure, and in a dynamic tactical tactical situation, it is said more and more often that a commander and political worker must profoundly understand their subordinates and have a businesslike and spiritual contact with them. This contact is built on trust and closeness. This means that an officer must always be an example in everything -- to shoot better than his subordinates, skillfully operate equipment, and have every right to say: Follow me; do as I do. This means an officer must constantly study. This is tradition, this is history. [passage omitted]

The traditions of Red commanders of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars are alive today.

[Begin Sokolov recording] On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, I sincerely thank everyone who persistently labored over the training of the current addition to the officers corps. We wish them new successes in the teaching and training of highly qualified officers in light of contemporary demands of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

On this day I sincerely wish our brothers in arms, the officers and generals of the armies of fraternal socialist countries and other friendly states who have graduated from Soviet military academies, fruitful work in strengthening the combat might of their armies in the interests of our common cause -- the defense of peace and progress.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government that the graduates of academies, armed with the decisions of our party's 27th congress, will fulfill their duty in a model way and will do everything to further raise the combat readiness of the Armed Forces that vigilantly guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the security of our beloved motherland and all countries of the socialst community.

Long live the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces.

Long live the combat community of the fraternal armies.

Glory to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, organizer and inspirer of all our victories. [applause] [end recording]

Messages Read by Akhromeyev, Lushev

PM031220 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 86 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Graduation From Military Academies"]

[Text] A regular graduation of students has taken place at the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff. The ceremonial meeting devoted to the graduation was opened by Army General M.M. Kozlov, chief of the academy. Diplomas and chest insignia were presented to the graduates by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev read out the text of a greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense. In his speech he urged the graduates to devote their strength and knowledge to fulfilling the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, tirelessly strengthen combat readiness, persistently improve troops' combat training, and take a creative attitude to developing military theory and practice.

Major General L. Mayorov and Czechoslovak People's Army Lieutenant Colonel E. Antusak spoke on the graduates' behalf.

Diplomas and chest insignia have been presented to a new detachment of graduates at the Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops.

Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister, who addressed the ceremonial meeting devoted to the graduation, read out a greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense. In his speech Army General P.G. Lushev focused the graduates' attention on the need to further enhance vigilance and combat readiness, improve combat training, and strengthen military discipline, organization, and regulation order.

The report was delivered at the meeting by Marshal of Armored Troops O.A. Losik, chief of the academy.

Academy graduates Lieutenant Colonel V. Medovnikov and DRA Armed Forces Lieutenant Colonel (A. Mohommad) also spoke.

Ceremonial meetings devoted to regular student graduations have been held at other military academies.